THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1845. NO. 36.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 23, 1845.

Our attention has been called by some of our Medical men to the superinducing cause of the "Billious Yellow Fever" in New York in 1793, and the possible existence of the same cause in this city. However remote the connection may be, it is both curious and instructive, and calculated to excite attention.

It is well known that after the great fire, an immense quantity of damaged and partly burned *coffee* was left scattered over the Wharf, in some places three inches deep, and there we believe it lays to this day. It is supposed also that a good deal is buried in the ruins, mixed with sugar and molasses. This stated, we quote Dr. Rush, on the origin of the Fever in New York. In the second volume of his "Medical Inquiries and Observations," pp. 47 and 109, he directly and unhesitatingly ascribes it to damaged coffee. On p. 47 he says—

"From a conviction that the disease originated in the putrid exhalations from the damaged coffee, I published in the American Daily Advertiser, of August 29th, a short address to the citizens of Philadelphia, with a view of directing the public attention to the spot where the coffee lay, and thereby checking the progress of the fever as far as it was produced by the original cause.

"This address had no other effect than to produce fresh clamors against the author; for the Citizens, as well as most of the Physicians of Philadelphia, had adopted a traditional opinion that the Yellow Fever could exist among us only by importation from the West Indies.

"In consequence, however, of a letter from Dr. Foulke to the Mayor of the City, in which he decided, in a positive manner, in favor of a generation of fever from putrid coffee, the Mayor gave orders for the removal of the coffee, and the cleaning of the wharf and dock. It was said that measures were taken for this purpose; but Dr. Foulke, who visited the place where the coffee lay, repeatedly assured me, that they were so far from being effectual, that an offensive smell issued from it many days afterward."

On page 109 he again speaks of it:

"I have before remarked, that a quantity of damaged Coffee was exposed at a time (July 24th) and in a situation (on a wharf and in a dock,) which favored putrefaction and exhalation. Its smell was highly putrid and offensive, insomuch that the inhabitants of Water and Front streets who were near it, were obliged, in the hottest weather, to exclude it by shutting their doors and windows. It should not surprise us that this seed, so inoffensive in its natural state, should produce, after putrefaction, a violent fever. The records of medicine (to be mentioned hereafter,) furnish many instances of similar fevers being produced by the putrefaction of many other vegetable substances."

The Doctor afterwards states that the first cases of disease originated among the sailors of the vessel who were first exposed to the effluvia of the Coffee. Others declared that "their indispositions began exactly at the time they inhaled the offensive effluvia." The disease first travelled "through those alleys and streets which were in the course of the winds that blew across the dock and wharf" where the coffee lay.

We do not know to what extent damaged and decaying coffee is still scattered about, but the love will excite an interest in every one. One thing we do know—we have been excessively annoyed in some parts of the burnt district by noxious exhalations of some kind, whether it proceeded from partially consumed sugar, or coffee or other articles. The air was loaded in that neighborhood with offensive miasma. Other pre-disposing causes existed in New York, but the proximate cause was that assigned by Dr. Rush.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, May 17, 1845.

DEAR JUNIOR:—You will be surprised to receive another letter from me in this city, but as our boat was unexpectedly detained, I embraced the opportunity of attending the session of the Methodist Convention, during the forenoon, and had the pleasure of hearing a large number of speeches. Among other prominent men who spoke, were Drs. Winans, Capers, Smith of Virginia, Early, Longstreet, Payne, Bascom, Green, and Rev. L. M. Lee. The subject under discussion was the organization of the new church, which was consummated. While I was present a report was adopted establishing a General Conference for the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," to meet at Petersburgh, Va., on the first of May, 1846, and every four years thereafter, at such places as the General Conference shall appoint. The ratio of representation established is one representative for each 14 members of the Annual Conferences. The reasons given for having the next Conference at Petersburgh, as avowed on the floor of the convention, were, that such an influence might be exerted on the Baltimore Conference, as would induce the principal part of it to join the Southern church. A fierce war, therefore, may be looked for in that quarter, for a year or two to come. The question of appointing commissioners to meet the commissioners appointed by the last General Conference, for dividing the property of the church, was hotly contested. Dr. Smith of Va. and Dr. Early, and L. M. Lee, for the appointment, and Dr. Capers, Dr. Winans, and others, against. Several warm speeches were made. The principal reasons against appointment were, that the convention had no power to appoint, that power belonging to the General Conference; and secondly, that it was unnecessary to appoint, at present, as the sixth restrictive rule has not been changed, and the commissioners of the General Conference had no power to act. The Convention finally adopted a resolution, that it was not expedient to appoint commissioners, and devolving that duty on the General conference.

A resolution was also adopted, authorising the Bishops of the church, at the session of the Annual Conferences which border on the North, to receive into the Southern church, all circuits, stations, and societies that should apply, by a majority of the members for admittance into the Southern Church, as well as all preachers from the Northern bordering conferences who should apply.

The subject of the location of the Parent Missionary Society was before the Convention when I left. Louisville, Nashville and Petersburgh, Va. were named. Nashville was striving hard, but it appeared likely that Petersburgh would carry the day. As far as I could understand, the Book Concern is to be located at Louisville at present, though it was considered it must be a small affair for some time to come.

Bishop Andrew presided to-day, though Bishop Soule was present. Adieu.

D. N. W.

The cost encountered by the English Railway companies, whenever it is necessary to bring their affairs before Parliament, is almost beyond credibility. A correspondent of the London Times refers to instances where the expenses for witnesses alone, had been $2,500 per diem, for weeks.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1845.

As the period for holding the Convention to elect a new Bishop of Pennsylvania approaches, public interest deepens in the decision, especially as it will doubtless be a fair struggle between what is termed the "high" and "low Church."

A friend who has made out an estimate, considers that there will be 80 clergymen entitled to seats—one of whom, it is known will not attend, and thus the number will be reduced to 79;—and as neither Dr. Bowman nor Dr. Tyng will vote, the practical number will be virtually reduced to 77. It is thought by Dr. Tyng's friends, that 43 will vote for their candidate—but this, I am of opinion, is by no means certain, as most of the Western clergy are high Church. But then, says my Episcopalian friend;—"the congregations—the people, go by a very large majority for low church principles, and as some of the Western churches are so very poorly supported, the clergy will in a measure be forced to vote for popular candidates." Of the lay members of the convention, a large majority will vote for Dr. Tyng—or at least for the lower church candidate.

The present known, or presumed to be known candidates are—

Low Church,	Dr. Tyng.
High Church,	Dr. Bowman.

But *on dit* that in the West, both clergy and laity complain that there has been too active a canvass for Dr. Tyng—and that they will not be influenced, or as it were, driven by such means. It is not, therefore, improbable that another candidate may be raised, especially as Dr. Tyng has before him for acceptance, the munificent offer of St. George's Church, New York. And in addition to the above, I have heard named as probable or possible candidates.

Dr. Morton of St James's Philadelphia—a clergyman of moderate views, neither of high nor low church, but rather inclining to the latter.

Dr. Upfold of Pittsburgh—High Church.

Dr. Potter, of New York—rather of the High Church.

It is believed that the question "Puseyism," will be brought into the arena, as supposed to be connected with the High Church principles.

As the association for worship, consisting chiefly of the low church clergy of the Diocese, has been held during several days of the last week, at Dr. Bull's, in Chester County. It has assumed the form and character of a Caucus, and I learn that it was there understood, that they would support Tyng, provided that Divine declined the New York appointment, and chose to be a Bishop. Dr. Clark, of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, is also spoken of as a candidate. Both clerical and lay memuers are flocking to the city. Dr. John of Baltimore, is to preach at the Church of the Epiphany (Dr. Tyng's Church) to day.

Among the passing news of the day in religious circles, we may notice another tilt by the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer* at the *Churchman*. The cause and matter is of interest to some of our readers. The Courier and Enquirer declares that Dr. Seabury, the editor of the Churchman, is as much of a Roman Catholic as Bishop Hughes, but that he has not so many "amiable, meek and christian qualities" as the professed Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Seabury it charges with intolerance, and as being the bitterest denouncer of the best men in the Church, whenever they refuse implicitly to follow him in his march *Rome* ward. The Courier says:

"That the Editor of the so-called "Churchman," is not now, if he ever was, a Protestant, we have repeatedly demonstrated, but never until Saturday, did he throw off the mask in language so explicit that no person of ordinary intelligence can doubt that Puseyism and Romanism are identical, In England this has been to a very great extent admitted; but here on the contrary, the Churchman, as the official organ of the Diocesan has labored zealously to prove that Puseyism is nothing more than adherence to High church principles.

After some further remarks it says:

"As evidence of the correctness of this position, and as incontrovertible proof that Dr. Seabury is not a Protestant, but holds to the faith of Rome, we quote from the Churchman of Saturday, the following remarks on Dr. Wainright's excellent "*Order of Family Prayer*," recently published by the Messrs. Harper:

'*Opening at hazard* in the middle of the book we were so struck by the beauty of one of the prayers as well as the manliness evinced in thus boldly setting forth THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH, and reducing theory to practise, that we are convinced no better recommendation can be given than to extract the prayer in question. It is in part the same with the prayer for the Church Militant in the first Liturgy of King Edward VI., and will insure to Dr. Wainright the thanks of all true Churchmen for his fearless testimony to the ancient custom of PRAYING FOR THE DEAD.'

"Here then we have a distinct CONFESSION that '*the true doctrine of the* (Dr. Seabury's) *Church*,' inculcates '*praying for the dead*.' It follows of course, that Dr. SEABURY's is the *Roman Catholic Church*; for by that Church only, is a *Purgatory* recognized, and '*prayers for the dead*' offered up!"

But Dr. WAINWRIGHT deeming this notice of his book very unfair, wrote a letter to the Courier and Enquirer, of which the editors say:

"It is a capital letter and from the right quarter.

"1st. It charges and fixes upon the Editor of the Churchman, a deliberate *misrepresentation*.

"2d. It denies that Dr. WAINWRIGHT advocates 'prayers for the dead.'

3d. It denies that the Church of England or the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States countenances 'prayers for the dead.'

4th. It declares that Dr. WAINWRIGHT is opposed to the introduction into the Church of any customs '*old or new*,' such as constitute *Puseyism*. And

"5th. It avows that while Dr. W. is a *True Churchman*, he is at the same time 'AN UNYIELDING PROTESTANT.'

From the Cincinnati Herald.

Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 17.

The committee on devotional exercises reported arrangements for divine worship by their chairman, Rev. Mr. Williamson.

The committee on delegates to other bodies, reported by Mr. Olmsted, of New Jersey, nominating Dr. Spring, of New York, and Dr. Cudler, delegate and alternate to the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Agreed to.

Dr. Junkin, from the committee of Bills and Overtures, reported on petitions and papers on the subject of slavery, recommending that the petitions from Donnegal and Chillicothe Presbyteries be read, and all the papers on this subject referred to a special committee.

Agreed to.

The petition from Chillicothe Presbytery was then read. It asks the Assembly to express its opinion of slavery, and expresses the opinion that such action will enable the petitioners to answer those who reproach the Assembly with a disposition to befriend slavery.

The Presbytery of Donnegal declare the time to have come when the Presbyterian Church is bound to take measures for removing the evil of slavery—complain of the sundering of domestic ties and other incidents of the slave system. The petition was dated at Strasburg, Pa.

Voted that the committee on slavery consists of seven members.

An overture was presented from the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, asking that ministers without charge may be so entered in the minutes, as to show why they are without pastoral charge.—Committed.

An overture was presented from the Synod of Cincinnati against the use of instrumental music in public worship. Moved that as music in the church, is under the care of the Sessions of Churches, the Assembly take no action on the subject.

A motion of indefinite postponement was entertained, on which remarks were made.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the original motion carried.

At this time, the Iowa Chief alluded to in our paper of yestesday, was introduced, and in reply to an address from the Moderator, made the following speech:

Friends and Brethren:

You do not look like my people. This is not like my village. When I go home, I can address no such people as you.

Friends, you have eyes that can see a great way off. By writing and reading, I perceive you can tell in one part of your country, what is going on in another. It is not so with us.—We are like men and women sitting down, looking nowhere but about their feet.

I have no such house as this is. I cannot wear such clothes as you. I wear this blanket. My face does not look like yours. I am inferior in every respect.

Fathers and Brethren, we are glad that you have sent some good men among us. It may be some compensation for what we have lost. We have only a little reservation of land across the river, of some 200 sections. It was not always so with us. We had once more land, and were better off. Now we are very poor. I cannot address you.

I have found you have some men among you who speak but one way. I am glad to meet such. For we have also met some of you who speak every way—in all directions.

Through the influence of your missionaries our people are doing better than they did.—They are making larger fields, and doing better every way.

My interpreter present, (Mr. Irwin,) I call my younger brother. I have confidence in him, and we will give you our children that they may become learned and wise like him.

I address you as braves—as great men and chiefs of your people—I am happy to do so.—The day is very fair, and the Great Spirit seems to be smiling upon the occasion. I will return to my people. I will tell them of the kindness you have shown.

I have heard what the President of the United States has spoken. He gave me good advice. He said: Do not go to war. Be careful of your money. His agent has also given us good advice. We endeavor to follow it, but some of the young men transgress at times. But we honor the President. We show our respect to him by calling him our Grand Father. We call his agent our Father. Have called the Moderator of this meeting Father; and you my brethren.

I rejoice that so far as I can see, we can all unite. The President of the United States gives the same good advice with your missionaries. You can all unite with our chiefs in doing good to our people.

I should rejoice to have houses, such as this, with glass windows, floors, and in other respects like yours, but we cannot. Yet I hope you will think of our people and befriend them.

I shall soon go down this water, (pointing to the Ohio river) and see you no more. I shall see my people, and tell them what I have seen.

My Friends and Brethren: I have no more to say. I stand here poor before you. I wear this blanket. I am not able to dress or appear like you. You are all great men. I cannot even speak your language, so that I cannot travel alone. But I follow my interpreter as a blind man follows him that leads him. But I have confidence in my interpreter, and I am thankful that you have sent such men among us.

After his speech and one from Rev. Mr. Irwin, the Missionary among the Iowa tribe, a collection, amounting to $167 and 4 bbls of flour, was taken up.

Overture No. 10—From Charleston Union Presbytery, asking admission to the case of the Assembly. This Presbytery, which is in South Carolina, formerly sympathised with the New School Assembly. The committee recommended that it be received on the ground of its adherence to the Assembly. As the Assembly had never required adherence to the excinding acts of 1837-8 as a basis of fellowship.

Overture No. 9—From the Newtown Presbytery, asking the Assembly to send down a question to the Presbyteries, whether ministers names might be dropped from the Presbytery's roll after they had ceased to preach. Put on the docket.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed, viz: *The question of Romish Baptisms.*

Upon this a long debate took place, in which Dr. Lord, Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Aiken of Sparta, N. Y., and others, participated. The Assembly adjourned without action on the question.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia, Captain Hewett, arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Among the passengers, it is said, is the Hon. Edward Everett. The intelligence is not of much importance. The London Times and other English papers are still harping upon Oregon and Texas. It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Saturday week, that England had applied to France to join her in a protest against the annexation of Texas to the American Union.

The Maynooth question had not yet reached the House of Lords. It had not passed the House of Commons; it only went through a committee, and that on the evening of the 2d inst.—A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall to protest against the Maynooth grant.—There has been a slight improvement in cotton.—Mr. O'Connell was making the most of the concessions of Peel to Ireland.—Affairs in Switzerland were without change.—The monster iron steamer Great Britain is advertised to sail for New York in July.—Parliament was engaged in railway investigations.—The Repeal Association met again on the 28th ult., and O'Connell again praised Peel's concessions—he looked upon the measure of the Premier in regard to Banking in Ireland, as excellent. The rent for the week was £417.

The Arabs who had assembled, to the number of 20,000, to attack Aden, quarrelled, as usual, amongst themselves, had a fight, and the whole force may be said to have been broken up.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived in England, but brings no news of moment.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The English money market has been considerably affected by the rumors of war with this country.

The money article of the Times on the 21st, states that on Saturday, the 19th, the day after the Premier's declarations concerning the necessity of conciliating Ireland, in order to meet the crisis which seemed coming on, with the United States, the transactions at first were few.

The same paper has the following paragraph:

"It is rumored that the Government has given orders for the purchase of 2000 tons of coals for Bermuda, and 2000 for Halifax, and that probably these purchases will be extended to 20,000 tons."

These purchases, if actual, must of course be by way of preparing the British Squadrons in the Western hemisphere for possible contingencies. While Great Britain is *buying coal*, we are not even talking of building steamers.

The Times news article on the 22d, says:

"The public securities continue very flat. The speculators on the probability of a war between this country and America, have made further sales, and as no counteracting influence is afloat, prices have suffered increased reduction. Consols, compared with Saturday, are a quarter per cent lower."

The same state of things continued until the 24th, when the appearance was slightly improved.

The Times of May 2 has a long article on Annexation. The discussions on the subject of Texas are regarded with the deepest interest. If Texas consents to be annexed, says the Times—

"It is highly improbable that any other new State will attain to independence in the southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet at Washington will be as rapid as the decay of its defenceless and ungoverned southern neighbors."

Mexico, which became independent 20 years ago, is declared to be now in a pitiable state of weakness—as defenceless as in the days of Montezuma. Says the Times:

"The eager, gain seeking and roving population of the western States of the Union are fitted beyond all the rest of mankind to carry on this kind of surreptitious warfare. They conquer provinces as a cuckoo steals a nest; and if their irregular enterprise be allowed to carry with them all the political consequences of lawful war, it is evident that at no very distant period they will have made themselves masters of all such parts of the N. American continent as are not defended by the forces and the resolution of Great Britain."

It goes on on to say that these political results are to be decided by the course Texas shall adopt. The necessity for the existence of Texas as an independent power is urged, and is said to be so clear that it will probably have a decisive influence on the Government of Texas, "provided the Mexicans can *be brought* to recognize in a liberal spirit, an arrangement which is the sole guarantee of their national existence."

Should annexation take place, it is urged that it will only open the door for fresh difficulties:

"The claim of the United States to Texas is a claim studiously undefined, and purposely obscure; but once admitted, it would be found to embrace the distant object of American ambition even on the shores of the Pacific. Already several attempts have been made by the Minister and officers of the United States to obtain tha cession of the great harbors of California. In 1835, Mr. Forsyth offered to the Mexican government five millions of dollars for the port of San Francisco—one of the finest naval positions in the world; and a few years later an American commodore actually seized, on some pretended rumor of war with Mexico, the town and harbor of Monterey."

SWITZERLAND.

The New Zurich Gazette announces that a treaty was concluded at Lucerne on the 23d ult., between the Commissioners of the Government of Lucerne and those of the cantons of Berne, Soleure, Basle Campagne and Argau, relative to the setting at liberty the prisoners. The indemnity to be paid for their release is stipulated at 500,000f.

Our private correspondence from Berne of the 26th ult., announces that the storm which threatened the government of that canton was dissipated for the present. The authorities had exerted themselves to produce that result.

Affairs in Switzerland are in *statu quo*. The terms of the amnesty have been arranged, and Lucerne has promised to discharge her prisoners. Rumors prevail that the federation is about to be divided into the Catholic and Protestant Cantons

PITTSBURGH, MAY 24, 1845.

THE NEW WIRE SUSPENSION AQUEDUCT.

The water was let into this magnificent structure on Thursday evening, but was soon drawn off again, in consequence of a small breach at the Pittsburgh end of the abutment, in a place where an excavation had been made and not properly puddled in filling up. A band was in attendance till a late hour on Thursday night, and a great many persons were about to see the water come over.

The excitement does not appear to be anything like as great as upon the occasion of opening the old Aqueduct, between ten and eleven years ago. Though "a shaver" at that time, we distinctly remember that nearly the whole city was congregated on and about it at one period of the day. After the first boat entered it was soon crammed full and so heavy, it rested on the bottom of the trunk—then there was a squabble to get enough off to lighten her; but after moving forward a little the crowd would jump on again, and then there was another stop and another contest. If our memory serves us, the Volunteers were about, and in their efforts to keep the boat clear their weapons flashed about at a great rate. However the first boat finally got over and the thing was settled—up town received a great impetus and has flourished ever since.

The new structure is the only one of the kind in the United States, and, we believe, in the world. After many attempts had been made to repair the the rickety old concern, the city (the Canal Commissioners refusing to do it,) concluded to rebuild, and issued proposals limiting the cost to $62,000; it being considered that the old piers and abutments with some repairs were nearly as good as new. A number of Models were sent in, and after a long and laborious examination, that of Mr. JOHN A. ROEBLING was adopted, and the present splendid monument of his genius is the result. We have taken the liberty of extracting a minute account of it from the appendix to Dr. UPFOLD's lecture before the Philomathean Literary Institute. This, we infer from its particularity, is from the pen of Mr. R. himself:

"The Wire Suspension Aqueduct consists of seven spans, of about 160 feet each from centre to centre—supported by six piers of solid mason work and two abutments. The trunk is to be of wood, 14 feet wide at the bottom, and 16½ feet at the top, with its sides 8½ feet deep, conveying an average depth of 3½ feet of water. The sides and bottom are to be formed of a double course of 2½ inch plank, laid diagonally, the two courses crossing each other at right angles, so as to form a solid lattice work of great strength and stiffness, sufficient to bear its own weight and resist the effects of the most violent storms. The whole of this trunk, with towing and foot paths at the sides, is to be supported, in addition, on strong beams placed transversely to its sides, and arranged in pairs at a distance of four feet apart; each pair of beams to be sustained by two suspension rods of iron, shaped like stirrups, and mounted on small cast iron saddles resting on the wire cables, which form reversed arches from pier to pier; and where the cables are strongly inclined, or dip considerably, the small saddles are to be prevented from slipping by connecting rods, the first of which is to be attached to the saddle. There will be but two cables of 7 inches diameter each, suspended at the two sides of the wooden trunk. Each cable will consist of 1,900 lengths of wire of ⅛ of an inch thick, and will possess an aggregate strength of over two millions of pounds.—

The two cables together will be competent to sustain a weight of more than 2,000 tons. The oxidation of the cables is prevented by durable varnish applied to each separate wire, in addition to which they will be protected by a solid wrapping of annealed wire, well painted. The cables do not extend under ground. Their extremities connect with chains which pass under ground, and are anchored to large metal plates, covered with heavy masses of masonry, the weight of which resists any pressure of the chains. The chains are made of the best boiler scrap iron, each bar being forged in one piece without a weld. The links composing the chains average four inches, by one and an half inch, and are from four to twelve feet long. All the masonry forming the anchorage has been laid in cement and mortar, and the iron is embedded in cement. The preservation of the chains under ground, is rendered certain by the known property of lime and cement to prevent oxidation. If moisture should find its way to the chains, it will be saturated with lime, and add another calcareous coating to the iron. On the piers and abutments, the cables rest on cast iron saddles. The size of the cable is increased at the saddles in two points, by introducing a number of short wires. Swells are thus formed, which fit into corresponding recesses of the casting. The cable is then pressed down by three sets of strong wedges, which are driven through corresponding openings in the sides of the saddle. By this provision the cables are firmly connected with the saddles and prevented from slipping.

The following table will show the principal weights and dimensions of the structure:

Length of the Trunk of the Aqueduct,	1,140 feet.
" " Cables,	1,175 "
Aggregate length of Cable and Chains,	1,283 "
Diameter of Cables,	7 inch.
Weight of both Cables,	110 tons.
Total weight of water in the Aqueduct,	1,764 "
" " in one span,	252 "
Weight of one span including all,	380 "

We hear it said that he has made little or nothing by the contract, however this may be, he has erected a work which will seeme him a high reputation, and eventually, an ample return in a pecuniary sense. His next contract is for the Monongahela Bridge, which is also to be on the Wire Suspension plan, and we hope he may have "room and verge enough" to construct a handsome thoroughfare across that stream.

After while the old Allegheny Bridge will need to be rebuilt, and we have it from an authoritative source that its directors intend to cause a structure to be put up, which, for magnificence and accommodation, will surpass everything of the kind in this part of the country.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.

We have inserted several communications relative to the ticket to be nominated at the June Convention; but we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are in no respect responsible for them. We hope and expect a strong ticket will be chosen, and we shall earnestly support *that*, whoever may be on it. Meanwhile more attention should be given to this subject by our friends throughout the county. There will be plenty of candidates to choose from, men well and popularly known—every way competent to discharge the duties of the several offices with honor to themselves and profit to the public. Stir yourselves friends, and be at the primary meetings to be held on Saturday, the 31st inst. The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the several townships (Pitt excepted) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.; and those of the Wards, Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. of that day.

Compiled from the Cincinnati Gazette.

Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S.

MONDAY, May 19.

After the usual opening exercises a letter was received from the General Association of New Hampshire on Slavery—referred to Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Overture from Presbyteries in India, asking leave from certain necessities of their condition to depart from certain requisitions of the Book of Discipline. Docketed.

Letter from Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, with report on Slavery—put on the docket.

Unfinished business resumed, viz: *Romish Baptisms.*

On this there was another long debate, which we can neither condense nor copy.

The Order of the Day (viz: Report on Education) was called—report read. The Board of Education has existed 25 years this Assembly.

We copy the most interesting parts of this report:

$400,000 have been raised since, and 1500 young men assisted in procuring their education by what was 25 years ago said to be a dead Board.

The Board has dismissed 13 young men within the last year, not for want of piety or talents, but because they fell short of the present high standard required by the board.

1500 have been educated—from 35 to 50 yearly have gone forth into the world; and yet only 9 of the ministers at present without charge in all our Church, have ever received aid from this Board. Some of the beneficiaries are filling the most important stations in the Church, and *two thirds* of all our foreign missionaries were once beneficiaries.

We have 400 young men in training. If these were all thrown upon the market for teachers it would be glutted and teachers' wages reduced. Shall these be compelled to spend that time which they might devote to preaching to other kinds of labor to pay debts.

Moved to commit the Report.

Dr. Junkin has had an accumulating burden upon the subject of this Report for fifteen years. He presented two resolutions upon the subject. Committed with the Report.

Debate on Romish Baptisms resumed.

The afternoon session was spent in debating this question.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

[RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.]

From the New York Evening Gazette we gather the following particulars of the Maynooth debate:—The proceedings in Parliament, with the Maynooth bill, which lasted six days, closed on the 19th—the Ministry carrying their measure by a majority of 147. On the 23d an amendment war moved by Mr. Ward, providing for the grant out of the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, which led to an animated and interesting debate. Mr. Macaulay, in an elaborate speech, supporting the grant, assailed Sir Robert Peel with great acerbity for having been induced to bring it forward, merely because of the state of the relations between this country and England. The concessions made by the Government, he ascribed to the fact, that Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Polk had made the ministry uneasy, and he asked what was to be the end of a system of policy which yields nothing to reason and which grants everything to agitations and threats. As for Repeal, Mr. Macaulay declared for his party, that they would never consent to it, until all had been staked and lost and the whole world had been convulsed by the struggles of England to prevent it. Concession he foresaw would but produce further agitation.

Sir Robert Peel in reply, denied that any fear of O'Connell had induced him to propose the Maynooth Grant, and as for Mr. Polk and America, if he had used an equivocal expression with regard to this part of the subject; did facts prove that the inference drawn from it was correct? The measure had been in no degree altered in consequence of the message of the President of the United States—it was agreed upon in November, long before that message was received, and when it did arrive, not one shilling had been added to the vote, nor was the measure put in any form more likely to render it acceptable to Ireland.

But sir, seeing the temper in which this measure was received in Ireland, was it not natural for me to say—having been obliged to use the language I did as regards the U. States on the motion of the noble lord—was it not natural that discontent in Ireland had subsided, and that this measure might be regarded as one cause of it? (Hear, hear.) Can the right honorable gentleman infer from this that fear of America or the President's message had the slightest reference to the measure I proposed?—(Hear.) This measure, I repeat, has not been extorted by agitation. We showed a readiness to contend with that agitation by such measures as we could; and as to any threat or menance of the United States, it had no more influence on our conduct than any cause the most remote could have had. (Hear, hear.)

The debate lasted for two days. Lords John Russel, Palmerston, and other taking part, with the distinct declaration that the established church in Ireland must be reduced and made suitable to the number of Protestants in that country, and its surplus revenues must be applied to the support of her Roman Catholic establishment; and this, as far as we can gather from the report of the debate, will, ere long, be attempted in some motion for the reorganiaztion of the Irish Church.

Upon the division, Mr. Ward's amendment was negatived by a majority of 174.

The venerable Thomas Clarkson publishes in the Times of the 28th, a letter of two columns, "to the inhabitants of the Northern States of America," on the Annexation of Texas. He says that Texas may not accept the offer of the United States, because there is a very strong party there who prefer a connection with England to one with America; and anticipates, moreover, many other difficulties in the way of the consummation of Annexation. He thinks it likely the Indians near Texas will oppose it with arms;—that Mexico will oppose it by war; that the powers of Europe will oppose it, and finally he appeals to the people of the North to rise up themselves, and rid themselves of the 'chains' of the South, and quotes from a book by a Judge Stroud, of Philadelphia, upon the subject. He refers to the gag-law of Congress, the Seminole war, &c., to prove that the South rules the Union, and concludes by advising the people of the North to petition Congress to take measures to remedy the evil.

A gentleman who was proceeding from London to Bristol by the Great Western Railway, on Saturday last, discovered just before the train reached Slough that he had lost his purse, containing £900. On arriving at Slough he had the electic telegraph put in action; and in five minutes afterwards he received the happy intelligence that the purse had been found at the Paddington booking office, by a policeman who had searched for it on the news of its loss being received.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Our advices from various ports from which emigrants depart, state that emigration to Canada and the United States is going on to a larger extent than ever before known. From Germany, also, it is equally large; 200 passengers had just arrived at Havre from Rotterdam, on their way to the Western World.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the official return of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Naval force of Great Britain consists of 680 ships of war, carrying from one to one hundred and twenty guns each. Of this number there are 125 armed steam vessels, constructed on the most approved principles. This immense fleet employs in the time of peace 23,000 able bodied seamen, 2000 stout lads, and 94 companies of Royal Marines.

A document just laid before the House of Commons states the total number of slaves landed in America from West Indies and South America, from 1815 to 1843, 639,145. The Times insists that this must be far below the actual number.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.—NORWICH, *Friday Evening, eight o'clock.*—The most awful excitement pervades this city. A most dreadful accident has occurred at Yarmouth. Mr. Nelson, the clown, belonging to Mr. Cook's circus now at Yarmouth, announced the performance of being drawn by four geese in the North River. The suspension bridge crosses the river, and about 518 people were on the bridge, when, horrible to relate, between five and 6 o'clock, the bridge fell in. It is reported that 100 to 150 persons perished. The utmost consternation exists here; special trains have started; the telegraph is beset by hundreds anxious to obtain news of relatives and friends. The report is that already fifty-three persons have been picked out dead. It is thought many more are still in the river.—London Eve. Sun, of May 24.

From INDIA, despatches to the 8th of March were received on the 21st ult. in London. There was however, no news. No movement had taken place in the Punjaub; the Scinde campaign was at an end: and the war in the Mahratta country was closed. The latest news from China was to the 14th of January.

THE IRON TRADE.

A reaction to some extent has taken place in the prices of Iron since the sailing of the last packet, and prices are generally lower. In Pig Iron persons not connected with the trade, including many of very limited means, have speculated in the article, paying a small deposit on the purchase, and stipulating for full payment in a specified short period of time—these engagements many of the speculators have been unable to fulfil, which has caused a considerable quantity of Iron to be thrown upon the market. The makers in Glasgow are firm at £5 10s, and are sold out some of them, till the end of the present year, and some sales have been effected for delivery in 1846, at about the present price. The make of Iron in Scotland is not at all increased, nor can it be for a length of time, from the difficulty in getting materials and workmen. The price of Scotch Pig Iron in Liverpool is £5 10s ₱ ton. In Staffordshire, the advance which was laid on early in April, so injudiciously, has been taken off in the present week, and it is expected the present price will be fully maintained, as most of the works are well off for orders, and Coals and Pig Iron scarce. Best refined Iron is quoted £15. Hoop Iron £12. Sheet Iron £13. In Wales, prices remain without variation, most of the large works being fully engaged in rails for some time to come. Merchant Bar Iron has, however, receded in this market, and may now be quoted at £9 10s to £9 15s ₱ ton, and the market dull.

It is now placed beyond a doubt, by the proceedings in the House of Commons, that comparatively few of the railroad bills applied for will be passed this session of Parliament.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

In American Provisions a large business was transacted in the early part of the month, and an advance established of 3s ₱ tierce and barrel on Beef and Pork respectively. Within the last ten days the market has been quieter, the prospects for the remainder of the season are, however, good, the stock here being light, and no unduly large arrivals expected, while the demand is certain to be steadier and more extensive than it has yet been. In Pork the trade is becoming more satisfactory, the quality of the brands now on the market being such as readily to secure the confidence of buyers. In Hams there have been no transactions; parcels, of prime quality, in good shipping order, will meet a demand for export during the summer.

The sales of Cheese in April were over 300 tons, and the stock now in first hands is not more than 50 tons, which, with any arrivals that may yet come to hand, will meet with a quick sale at rover our quotations. With decreasing stocks and limited supplies both of English and foreign, higher rates have been realised for such dairies as were in good keeping condition. Butter has declined considerably in value, the weather having become very favorable for the make of new, and the supplies of Dutch to London having been so large as to overstock that market, and induce consignments to Liverpool and Manchester. Grease Butter continues to be wanted, and an advance in price of 2s ₱ cwt is now obtainable.

The import of Lard is small, and with a good demand for all qualities, our market is kept bare of stock. The remission of duty has not affected its value so far, so that the shippers have benefitted to the full extent of the duty remitted. The demand for middling qrts has been larger than was expected, and on all kinds an advance of 6d to 1s has been made. For the finer qualities there will be a large sale during the summer, and for prime firm parcels high prices will be realised. For Tallow the demand has been unusually limited during the month, and its value again lower than at the date of our last circular. The market is now considered to have reached the lowest point, and some little reaction may take place before the end of the present month. The relative value of Lard and Tallow at the present time is quite contrary to all precedent. Our Ashes market is still without any animation, the few sales made since our former advice being forced, at rates under our quotations—33s 6d and 26s are the nominal rates for Montreal Pot and Pearl. The long-continued dullness in Ashes at their present low value, during a period of great manufacturing activity, shews that other substitutes are being used in their stead, and that smaller imports will suffice in future.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, 3 P. M., has the following intelligence from Mexico:

We learn from Capt. Baker, of the bark Falmouth, which left Matanzas May 9th, that the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana 7th inst., with despatches for Mr. Crawford, the British Consul, advising him that the boundary line of Texas had been defined and settled, and her Independence guarantied by a convention between England, France and Mexico. Accounts by the same arrival state that Santa Anna has been reduced to the alternative of ten years' banishment, or a trial for mal-administration.

The above intelligence must have left Vera Cruz on the 2d or 3d inst., which is ten days later than our previous advices.

This joint guarantee of Texan Independence, with a specification of boundaries, is a more definite form of the proposition sent to Texas from Mexico some weeks since, per Br. frigate Euridice. The Texan government objected to that proposition, that it specified no particular boundary; but intimated that if this objection were obviated, and a liberal boundary specified, the proposition would be presented to the people for adoption or rejection, simultaneously with the Annexation project. We presume the line has been placed pretty far West, in the hope of inducing the Texans to acquiesce; but it will be in vain,—they are almost unanimous for Annexation, and Annexation will be the result.

The regular annual session of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, was opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon.

There being no Bishop of the Diocese, the Convention, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, resolved to elect a President from among the clergy by ballot.

The Rev. Drs. Morton and Bull were nominated. The vote was called for by orders. Rev. Mr. Norris and Geo. M. Stroud were appointed tellers of the votes of the Clergy, and Rev. Mr. Spear and Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., of the Churches.

The tellers made report as follows:

	Bull.	Morton.
Clergy,	34	33
Churches,	44	37

Dr. Bull, having received a majority of the votes of both orders, was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Rev. Messrs. Suddards and Clark.

Dr. Bull returned his acknowledgements briefly, and besought the Convention to maintain in all things a christian spirit.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, but there was no choice after two ballotings.

The stories which are flying over the country should be a lesson to some of our cotemporaries about estimating the losses by fires where

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, MAY 27, 1845.

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

We have received a letter from a gentleman at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, a member of the Mining Company belonging to this city, which contains some particulars of interest. From all that we can gather the vein worked by this Company is decidedly the richest known. The further it is explored the greater are the developments of ore. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"Copper Harbor, May 3, 1845.

"Dear Sir: * * * I had a very hard trip from Pittsburgh to this place. The Indians who were to meet me on the way, were as good as their word. The snow from Menomonie to this place was 4 feet deep; but the walking was much better than going to Pittsburgh. The weather was very cold. I walked in one day fifty miles between Green Bay and Copper Harbor.

"During my absence the men were not able to do much; but at this time we are all at work at the vein, and two men can take out half a ton of the Mineral in one day, and move the rock. We have sunk six inches, and the vein has widened from nine to sixteen inches in the narrowest place I think it is getting much richer. One place in the vein is two feet wide, and I would not be surprised, if it should widen to four and a half feet in going down twenty feet. This, to say the least of it, is the best vein of Mineral now in the world, that we have any account of. I am satisfied that I will find another vein of a similar character to this—I have found the indications, but time will prove it. * * * *

"I have just seen a letter from Washington City, stating that there were four new companies formed in the East, to commence operations this spring. The War Department refused to grant any permits to mine for copper on a —— Island—this will disappoint many, as it was all taken up. * * *"

The Pontiac Jacksonian in noticing Dr. Houghton's Report to the Michigan Legislature on the Mineral region, says:

Since the publication of this Report, several large companies have been formed, and acting on the information thus brought to light, have commenced operations in practical mining. One of these, composed mostly of capitalists of Boston and Detroit, have established their place of operations on Eagle river, at the vein pointed out and explored by the State Geologist, and from which some of the richest ores of the native metal were obtained that we have ever seen, and which are to be found in the State Cabinet at Ann Arbor.

The vein opened by this company is about 13 feet wide, and we are told that the ore yields 12 per cent of copper, mostly native metal, in masses from the size of a minute point to 16 lbs. weight. This metal in smelting yields 5 per cent of silver. A ton of the ore is considered at a low estimate to be worth $130.

The Pittsburgh mining company have established themselves at another point made known by the geological survey of that region, viz: Copper Harbor. The ore is here mostly a black oxid of that metal, yielding by analysis 70 per cent of copper. The width of this portion of the vein is about two feet.

The Brownsville Herald of the 24th has a fire and fury' article nearly a column long, threatening what they will do if the Directors of the Monongahela Bridge presume to rebuild it of the same height as the old structure. Keep your temper neighbour; such articles as that will do no good. The Hon. William Wilkins comes in for a full share of the Herald's anathemas. The joke of this curious article is the fact of a Locofoco paper bitterly denouncing the Company as a "soulless corporation," though it asserts that this "soulless" concern acts altogether by the advice of so prominent a member of the party as Mr. Wilkins! He put life enough into the "soulless" company to induce it to act in a manner so grevious to the Herald!! "The civilized world" is appealed to against the enormity! The article winds up as follows:

"The outrage must be proclaimed far and wide—the people must rally to the rescue—the aid of the legislature, as well as the courts, must be invoked, and we predict that this corporation, whose arrogance is unprecedented, and subversive of all law and justice, will repent in "sackcloth and ashes" the recklessness and iniquity of the act."

The *British Government*, it seems, is directing its attention and its *action* to the *Defence of Canada*. The Kingston Whig states that Mr. Tucker, the Admiralty builder, arrived by the last steamer on a tour of rapid military inspection.—He visited Kingston, and left immediately for Toronto and Niagara. The Whig adds to the announcement, the following:—

"It is said that he will pass rapidly along both shores of Lakes Erie, and Ontario, and return to England with all convenient speed. While all present idea of laying down the keels of the iron steam frigates at Kingston Dock Yard must be abandoned, we cannot help feeling that the prompt attention of the Board of Admiralty to the defenceless state of Canada in thus sending out their Builder to inspect the actual condition of things on both sides, proves that abandoning the Canadas to the aggressions of our Yankee neighbors, is the last thing to be apprehended.'

Nankin Cotton.—Being struck (remarks the New Orleans Republican of a recent date) with the extraordinary sale of Nankin Cotton made a few days since by the excellent commission house of Ralph King & Co., we applied to them for information, and we publish below an extract from their note to us. It will be read with much interest by our cotton planters, who are suffering so much by the depression of that great staple:

"Mr. Andrew Kerr obtained the seed in South Carolina and planted it on his plantation in *Tunica county, Mississippi*, where by close attention to the seed, the staple has been much improved in fineness and in length of fibre; it is of a rich, fine nankin color—it is cultivated in the same manner as the common white cotton. The 51 bales sold at 22½ cts. is the product of sixty acres, proving that it is almost equally productive as the common white cotton. A sample of the cotton may be seen on applyine at our office."

Yours very truly. RALPH KING & CO.

The U. S. Gazette says:—A case was recently tried in the City Court of New Orleans, involving the same question of personal identify as that which is reported in 1 Kings, iii chapt., Solomon, C. J. It seems that in the New Orleans case, one Mrs. Hughes contended with Mrs. Paul for a little child, each claiming to be its mother. The Picayune says:

"After strangely contradictory testimony on both sides, and the arguments of counsel were heard, Judge Collens decided that Mrs. Paul was the mother of the child; in virtue of which decision, she took him under her maternal protection."

It does not appear that Judge Collens resorted to the judicial stratagem which distinguished the examination and trial before Solomon.

On Tuesday 15th inst., says the Pittsburgh Catholic, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Sister Mary Xavier, (Miss Eliza J. Tiernan,) and Sister Philomena, (Miss Margaret Read,) received from the hands of the Bishop the Black Veil, of the Order of Mercy.

Two iron steam frigates, we learn from the Buffalo Commercial, are soon to be commenced at Chippewa, for service on Lake Erie and the upper lakes. The British Government seems determined to make use of cogent arguments in conducting its negotiations.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mr. Hugh Wilson, near Washington, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Most of his furniture was saved but much damaged.

☞The leading Native paper in New York has diminished considerably in size since the late election in that city. What does it mean!—going to die!

The Green Mountains of Vermont are, according to the Vergennes paper, pretty extensively on fire, and had on the 15th instant been burning for more than a week. The Essex Mountain presented the appearance across the Lake of a solid column of flame and smoke, and the smoke and cinders filled the atmosphere for miles around.—The loss of property had been very considerable, and was likely to be much greater.

The Hodges, two Mormons, who committed the murders recently near Fort Madison, have been taken back from Nauvoo to Iowa, where they will undergo the trial.

The N. O. Courier having undertaken to assert that the debt of Texas does not exceed Six Millions, the Tropic of that city pushes home a query upon the Courier, which we should think the latter paper would find some trouble in answering. How did it happen, inquires the Tropic, if that debt only amounts to six millions, that Tyler stipulated in his Texas treaty, that the United States should assume the debt to the amount of *ten millions*, and that the Texan Commissioners admitted that the debt would probably exceed that amount! But the Tropic is cruel enough to go on and tell the Courier that if it will take the trouble to inquire into the subject, it will find that in Texas no well-informed person ever estimates the debt at less than fifteen millions, and many carry it beyond that sum.

Dr. Tyng has accepted the rectorship of St. George's church in New York.

An effort is making to secure in Massachusetts, a more efficient system of union for the Congregational Churches of that State. Dr. Woods, of the Andover Theological Seminary, is the originater of the movement. The plan recommended, is something like the Connecticut and Rhode Island Consociation system. The country associations, however, have all condemned the plan, and the whole matter will probably rest where it is.

The New England religious anniversaries will be held at Boston this week.

A Fiction Exploded.—It may be remembered that at the last session of Congress, there was a personal passage between Mr. Black, of Georgia, and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in which the former charged Mr. Giddings with "franking a calico frock" home to his wife. Mr. Giddings said little or nothing about it at the time, preferring to have the matter officially investigated; to which end he called upon the Postmaster General. The result is that the package referred to—whether it it contained a frock, or a shawl, or a piece of silk—was sent, not by Mr. Giddings, but by a Democratic member; and was franked by no less a personage than Mr. Caleb J. M'Nulty, the then Democratic clerk of the House, who was afterwards summarily dismissed for making a great deal too free with the public money. So Mr. Black was whipping brethren of his own faith over the innocent shoulders of Mr. Giddings.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that a fight occurred a few nights since at a tavern near the canal in that borough, kept by a Mr. Shamberger, between the landlord and his two bar keepers and a man by the name of Brooks. Brooks was so dreadfully beaten that he has since died. Shamberger and the two other men were arrested and committed for trial.

Hurricane in Arkansas.—"On the 30th ultimo," says the Van Buren Intelligencer, "another tremendous hurricane passed, some twenty miles Northwest of this city, over Boston Mountain. The storm was so violent that the ridges and cores of the mountain were almost completely shorn of timber, and the road leading to Fayetteville quite blocked up by the number of trees fallen across and around." In Arkansas they do up hurricanes in grand style. Wherever they pass they lay forests on the ground, every tree being in the same direction, so that in passing the track of one it looks like an immense lane extending in a straight line as far as the eye can reach. It is an exhibition of tremendous power. Boston mountain is the highest ridge in that portion of the Ozark chain, running through the Northwestern part of Arkansas.

Bremen is the name of an adjunct to the city of St. Louis, adjoining it on the North, which has been laid off in streets, blocks and lots. The streets running north and South, are continuations of the streets of St. Louis, and bear the same names; those running east and west, are named after the proprietors, Messrs. Buchanan, Angleodt, Destrehan and Malinkrodt. Its harbor is one of the best on the Mississippi River, and buildings of various kinds are being erected with great spirit.

Louisiana.—*The Convention.*—This body virtually terminated its labors on the 4th inst., when the vote was taken on the approval or rejection of the New Constitution as a whole, and stood—Yeas 55, Nays 15. Those who voted in the negative, mainly did so, because of the section which prescribes that the Capitol of the State shall never be located less than sixty miles from New Orleans. The Constitution would be enrolled for signature next morning, when the Convention would adjourn, *sine die.*

A Paris letter says that the French Chambers will make the grant of nearly four million of dollars, required by the Government; for the armament of the fortifications surrounding that capitol, and adds—

"The 2200 pieces of cannon to be planted about them, and the fixed garrison of fifty thousand men, startle the Parisians. The Radicals and Liberals originally cried vehemently and incessantly for the fortifications; now, they discover that the coasts are not adequately prepared for defence, and that the chief danger for France is from maratime approach."

☞The Washington Union closes an editorial with this language:

"We can also assure the London Times that we shall defend our unquestionable claim to Oregon, as well as reannex Texas to our country; and if John Bull wishes to injure us in any form, or to break our empire into pieces, he must take some other mode to gratify his jealosy or to reduce our power. *Texas and Oregon* will both be ours, and England cannot prevent it."

From South America.—Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated March 31, and received at Boston, say that Fructuoso Rivera received a terrible defeat from Urquizo on the 27th, himself narrowly escaping with a handful of his men. Also that the French Admiral had resolved to recognize the blockade of Montevideo. If he does, and the British Admiral also, and the blockade is well enforced, the city must soon fall into the hands of Oribe. The only seat of war then will be the state of Corrientes, where General Paz has been getting up an army, to oppose which, a force has marched from Buenos Ayres.

The Catholic Sentinel—the only Catholic journal printed in English at New Orleans, and but lately commenced—has been discontinued with the 26th No, of the first volume, for want of support.

☞It is stated that an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died. Coroner's verdict—*Poisoned by snuff.*

The number of Blind persons in Great Britain is estimated by Mr. Crumpton, surgeon occulist to Henshaw's Bible Asylum, at 24,000—and he expresses his conviction that at least one third of these might have their sight restored.

Organization of the P. M. Society of the M. E. Church, South.

The Louisville Journal of Tuesday says.—According to previous notice, a meeting was held last evening in the Fourth street Methodist Church, to organize the Parent Missionary Society, according to the action of the late convention upon the subject. The meeting was large and much interest manifested. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected, viz.

Presidents.—Bishop Joshua Soule.

Vice Presidents.—Bishop James Osgood Andrew, Rev. J. W. Bright, M. D., Rev. C. Pirtle, M. D, and Rev. R. Angel, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. B. M. Drake, of Mississippi conference.

Rec. Secretary.—Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq.

Treasurer.—Haden T. Curd.

Assistant Treasurers.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, at Charleston, South Carolina, and Rev. W. H. Watkins, at New Orleans.

Board of Managers.—Samuel Schwing, Samuel K. Richardson, Dennis Spurrier, A. W. R. Harris, Edward D. Hobbs, Daniel McAlister, Jas. S. Lithgow, William Kendrick, Jacob Swigert, Jas. Harbrook, William Sale, John M. Talbot, Wm. S. Davis, Thomas McGrain, Thomas J. Read, and William Riddle.

Any person may become a member by paying $2. Quite a large number of names were received, and after some other unimpostant business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

From Santa Fe.—Mr. Sausser and several gentlemen of Mr. Norris's company, arrived here yesterday evening on the Steamboat Lexington. They left Santa Fe on the 16th of April, and had very favorable weather on their way in. The annexation news had reached Santa Fe before their departure, but it created no excitement of popular feeling. The Governor had issued a proclamation desiring such of the foreigners as were so disposed, to meet at a place designated, and receive their protection papers. Very little attention, however, was paid to the proclamation, as no apprehensions were entertained of any immediate difficulties. Another party of Santa Fe traders arrived yesterday on the Henry Bry.—*St. Louis Reveille, May 18.*

We learn by Captain Low, of the schr. Louisiana, from the city of St. Domingo, which port he left on the 10th inst., that a Haytien man-of-war schr., arrived at that place the day previous to her sailing, who reported that there had been an engagement between the Haytiens and the Spaniards. A large number were killed and wounded on both sides. Some of the latter were brought off by the schooner. The details of the battle, or which party were victorious, had not transpired when Capt. L. left.—*N. Y Courier and Enquirer.*

A NEW MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

We have just heard of a new Mexican outrage, the particulars of which, will doubtless be laid before our government, in the next despatches from Mr. Shannon.

Mr. Alexander Atocha, a citizen of the United States, engaged in extensive commercial enterprises in the capital, where he has resided for several years, a wealthy American merchant, was suddenly ordered to quit the republic, in the short space of eight days.

Mr. Atocha immediately applied to our minister for protection, and a strong remonstrance was forthwith despatched by him to the Mexican government. But the allotted period of eight days passed, *without a reply*, and Mr. A tocha was f reed to abandon his dwelling, furnished in the most tasteful and expensive manner, to relinquish his lucrative commercial business, and, with a large family, to depart for Vera Cruz, whence he sailed for New York, where he has arrived.—*Washington Union.*

☞It will be seen by the reports of the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, that a Bishop has been elected for the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The choice is the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., a gentleman of distinguished attainments. Dr. P. was, for several years, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and resigned that position, to avoid the unfriendly influence of the climate.—He has twice been elected a Bishop, once, we believe, of Massachusetts, and once of Rhode Island, but declined assuming the orders of either station.

Dr. Potter has been looked to in New York, as the successor of his father-in-law, the venerable Dr. Nott, in the Presidency of Union College, Schenectada, and we have reason to believe that his Professorship in that situation, has been regarded by him, as preferable to the mitre. How he may be influenced by a sense of duty in his sacred calling, to accept of an appointment which, while it bestows high honors, involves great responsibilities, and includes laborious duties, we do not know; but it is evident that if Dr. Potter should accept the place, it will be from a sense of duty.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Railway Mania.—Lord Brougham has drawn attention to two facts connected with railways, that ought to provoke some more effectual attention to growing evils,—the excess of speculation, often not lucrative, sometimes quite profitless and ruinous, and the enormous power obtained by railway companies. Every man's house is his castle, except, now-a-days, as against a railway. Companies are empowered, not to buy lands, but to confiscate them on vouchsafing an indemnity. Meanwhile, the mania to speculate in these potent enterprises amounts to a madness. We hear in Lancashire of maid servants holding railway shares: "Shares," are household words. "Had I better buy more shares, do you think, ma'am! What meat shall I order of the butcher!" "Shall I realize! Shall I return two stale loaves to the baker, ma'am!" Such are the questions you may hear at the parlor door, amid the buz round the fireplace of "Cent per cent premium"—"Bill likely to pass"—"Double my income," and so forth. A crash *must* follow.—*London Spectator.*

Babe the Pirate.—S. Rapelje, Esq., this morning received from the President of the United States, a further respite to the first Friday in June, 1846.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞The Boston Post gives the following as an exact copy of a bill dated 1646:

Copy.		Solution.	
"Mr. T——,	Dr.		
Toaos	£15	To a horse	£15
		A gitting on him	
Agitinonimom	5s.	home	5s.

Consolatory.—The London News says, it would disabuse the public mind of a vulgar error in relation to the sufferings of those who are hung. They are generally very slight. In the act of execution, "the tooth of the sixth veraltical vertebræ, which in life is held from pressing on the spine marrow by a ligament, is jerked forward the ligament broken, the fatal pressure induced, and life and sensation are extinguished together."

☞On Saturday morning we gave an account of an attempt by a villain named May to burn the steamer St. Croix. The St. Louis papers mention that the box he left with the clerk, labelled $500, but containing two stones, was insured in an office of that city. He intended to steal it from the clerk's office and throw it overboard; but failing in this, he set fire to the boat. This fiendish act was to gain possession of the sum insured—$500!

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

As two gentlemen, Messrs. Cary Taylor, of Randolph county, Ia., and B. King of same place, were standing at the corner of Main and Fourth streets yesterday afternoon, in conversation with Mr. James Shivers, merchant, of Washington, Fayette co., Ohio, a man rushed down street, with an open dirk knife in his hand, and before they were aware of it, stabbed all three severely, and one of them, Mr. Shivers, dangerously. The assassin rushed on down street and into the store of Messrs Desilver & Burr, where he was arrested by officer Suter, and taken to the Watch house.

On inquiry, it was found that his name is Wm. Pierce, and that he is a Pedlar by occupation. He was laboring under a fit of *mania-a-potu*, and thought himself pursued by a pack of demons.

Here we have another warning of the horrid effects of intemperance.—Cin. Atlas of Saturday.

The Captains of the steamers LaClede and Lynx were both fined $50 and costs before the Recorder of St. Louis, lately, for violating a city ordinance in landing at points on the levee other than those designated by the harbor master.

New Regulations of the Iron Trade.

An important meeting of persons interested in the Iron Trade was held at Liverpool on the 1st inst; the meeting was called by merchants connected with the Scotch Pig Iron trade. This description of property, unlike cotton or other articles, which are warehoused by third parties, who can transfer in their books possession from party to party, the maker is both original contractor to deliver, and warehouseman in his own person, transfers are made by the delivery orders of the first buyer upon him, endorsed from party to party, and the contract not being in its nature assignable, cannot be enforced by any one but the person with whom it is made, or some one using his name with his consent; and that consent he is not compelled to give except to his own immediate assignee; so that by the time the contract gets into a third hand, there is against the original seller no means of enforcing the contract, and if the original buyer were to authorise any subsequent assignee of the contract to sue in his name, still the action would be subject to all the equitable rights of the maker against the original buyer—is, for in-tance, where the payment was by bill, and that bill dishonored, the maker would have a right to retain until the bill was paid. Hence immense sums are paid upon very doubtful security. Not only does this produce a most dangerous accumulation of fictitious capital in the makers' hands, but the latter knowing that he will not be called for actual delivery of more iron than goes in consumption, has oversold himself (securing the advance price) to three times more extent than he is able actually to deliver at time. There are now delivery orders in the market which, at any moment, can claim three times more iron than is at present to be found in stock or is making at Glasgow; but at any advance in the market, the makers will sell further quantities, and thus defend their former buyers, who would not be prepared to meet in the market more iron than was actually made, or was likely to be made. At this moment, while pig iron would, in proportion to the manufactured article, be worth £7 ₱ ton, the accumulation of delivery orders has pressed each other down to £4 10s, and yet one third only of these delivery orders are represented by iron actually in existence. In the manufactured iron which from its nature, preventure such overdoings, no reaction at all has taken place.

The steamers Ione and John Golong were recently snagged. The Ione one mile above Mt Vernon, and sunk in 5½ feet water. Between 2 and 30 of her timbers were broken. It was thought she would go to pieces. She had a valuable cargo of Merchandise and Groceries on board. The boat was owned in St. Louis by J & W. Finney, and insured for $2000. The Golong was able to proceed on her trip. The Lexington was said to be sunk, but the rumor was doubted at St. Louis.

The last crop of Louisiana Sugar—ascertained by careful personal inquiry of each plantation.—was 191,346 hhds, making a net weight of 204,000,000 lbs. The crop of Molasses is estimated at 9,000,000 galls.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Supply of Cattle fair for the season, and sales show an improvement. Sales at $5 50@6 75 ₱ 100 lbs net. A limited supply of Hogs, and holders ask $5@5,25 ₱ 100 lbs, as in quality. Coffee—Market not active this week—sales of 3500 bags of Rio at 6¾@7⅞ for inferior to good. Mixed lots of Deer Skin 21@22c. Demand for Shad brisk and free sales at $8 for trimmed No 1; $7,50 for untrimmed; and $7 for No 2. Herrings also have been in active request, and large sale have been made at $3 50 ₱ brl for No 1. Small sales of No 3 Mackerel at 6,50 ₱ brl. Fruit—At auction on Monday, 650 boxes Messina Oranges sold at 35c@$2 40. Howard St. Flour $4 50 and inactive; stock light. Sale 5000 lbs Ginseng at 36c ₱ lb cash. N. O. 32@33 in bbl. The prices of Beef and Pork have suffered a slight reduction. Holders ask for Baltimore packed Mess Pork $13,25@13,50. Prime $10 25@11; Mess Beef $10,50; No 1 $9@9,50; and Prime $7. The transactions are small in both. No extensive transactions in Bacon—holders of Western demand for Shoulders 6@6½c. Sides 7@7½c, assorted 7@7½c, and Hams 7½ to 8½; some small do very prime have been sold at 9c. We note a sale of 60 hds, comprising Shoulders, Sides and Hams at 6, 7 and 8 ts respectively. A sale of 13,000 lbs Shoulders at 6c; also 18,000 lbs Shoulders, Sides and a small lot assorted at 6 and 7. Limited sales have been made at 6¼@7c for a prime article. There is not much demand for Baltimore cured, and but a light supply. Holders ask for Shoulders 6¾; Sides 7½; and Hams 9 to 10c Demand for Lard light and prices same—8 to 8½c for No 1 Western in kegs—sales 660 kgs at 8¼@8,c. No 1 Western in bbls held at 7½@8c. Tobacco dull—Ohio Tobacco has also been neglected. We quote nominally as before, viz: Common to middling $3@4 50, good $5@6; fine red and wrappery $6,50@10; fine yellow $7,50, and extra wrappery $11@13. We hear of nothing doing in Kentucky or Missouri. The stock of Tobacco now in the hands of shippers is quite large. But few shipments to Europe have been made this season. Wool—The market is quiet, and we are not advised of any large sale. Common unwashed is held at 17@18c ₱ lb, and for washed common to half blood Merino from 26 to 42c, according to quality. There is not much in market strictly prime.—[American

PITTSBURGH—MAY 28, 1845.

ANOTHER FIRE!!

We are pained to be called on to announce the occurrence of another fire, not so much because of the destruction of property as the distress it inflicts upon the poor, who, with few or no exceptions, are the sufferers. The fire broke out about nine o'clock last night in the stable of Mr. Saml. Young, a drayman. The origin, we believe, was accidental. A very respectable physician, who, at the moment of its breaking out, was in attendance on a patient within two or three doors of the stable, assures us it must have originated from some person taking a candle into the stable, as it was scarcely dark, and so many persons were about. The horses in it were got out. The stable was merely a rough board concern. Others near the stable say the same.

It immediately spread across a narrow alley, and the whole neighborhood being composed of small frame houses, dry as tinder, it spread rapidly. A soft breeze was blowing from the South-east at the time, but not of any moment. To understand the situation, we must mention that the space burned over was just upon the edge of a steep bank and difficult of access from below. The stable was on an alley running from Prospect street to Coal Lane.

When the Fire Companies arrived they could not get near it from the lower side, and it required some time to get above it and get their apparatus in order. Two of them went up to the Basin of the water works or near it, and by suction got water. By this time, the fire was fairly under headway. It spread across Prospect street, and took the houses on both sides up to Washington stret, where it was stopped.

On the side of the bank it took all the back buildings, sheds, &c. Thirty houses or more were burned; but with few except ons they were of very trifling value—nearly all were frame of one and two stories high, none more than the latter.

The loss in value of property being so small, the fire at any other time would be thought very little of; but what makes it FELT is the unsheltering of so many families belonging to labering men, draymen, and others of like occupations, when houses are so difficult to be got. Their furniture, &c., being easily moved was mostly saved, except in the houses first burned. Our citizens, we have no doubt, will be prompt in aiding their necessities.

☞The Post of Saturday stated that the wages of the hands in the Rolling Mills had been reduced since 1842—we plumply denied the fact and called for the proof, but it is not forthcoming ☞ and will not be! We are told that we have not stated, and will not state, the grounds of this controversy between the employers and hands. We thought we had been explicit enough—we stated that they demanded an advance of $1 per ton. This amount would add to the earnings of the Puddlers (who are at the bottom of this business) about 75 cents per day. Now we call public attention to the fact they have all along been making from $2,50 to 3,00 per day—the day consisting of *six* to *eight hours*; that is, for thirty-six to forty hours work per week, they have been receiving $15 to 18 in cash! and they now demand an advance of an equivalent to about 75 cents per day, or $4,50 per week; they now want from $19,50 to 22,00 per week for working say eight hours per day and not averaging more. We begin to think if these men are to be encouraged we shall turn Puddler ourself. Take the lowest wages named $15,00, and the advance they demand to $19,50 for forty-eight hours work, and who would not be satisfied with either, particularly since they are not fluctuating, but steady, permanent, and in cash down every week, when wanted.

There! is that explicit enough? Can the Post understand the state of the question now? A class of men employed in the Mills are earning every hour they work, *thirty-two* cents, and they demand *forty-one* cents and a fraction over—the employers refuse to give it. This is the pith of the matter. Which is the reasonable party in this controversy? The Manufacturers furnish the capital and every thing else requisite, and allow the hands a greater profit than they have themselves, and yet they are not satisfied.

Now we assert there is not a class of operatives out of the Rolling Mills but would be glad to get such wages accompanied by such prompt pay. Pig Metal has advanced $5 per ton: suppose it was the same price as several months since, and this advance had been added to the wages of the hands; it would be equal to about $3,75 per day to each man. Yet this is precisely an equivalent. Suppose the hands succeed in getting 75 cents more per day, or near it; then the actual advance on the Manufacturer from both causes would be about equal to $4,50 per day on every Puddler they employ.

It will be remembered that the price of Bar Iron is the same notwithstanding the advance on Pig Metal. The advantage to the city generally is obvious to every man in business, but of this, as intimated in Monday's paper, we intend to speak more fully.

If there was any thing to justify the demands of the hands they would be granted; but when the Manufacturer is struggling to keep the price of Iron down in the face of a heavy pressure, it is wrong to encourage them. To show the prospect—as viewed by a *Locofoco* paper—we quote the following, (premising that our view is different) and ask whether with such fears for the future, it is right to encourage a movement tending to precipitate the calamity of "glutted markets" and "failures" among Iron Manufacturers:

The Iron Trade.—It is estimated that one hundred new furnaces are in progress, or in contemplation of erection, in Pennsylvania. The increasing demand for iron, it is said, will not even then be supplied.—We will not pretend to prophesy, but we fear that the market will be glutted, and the next thing we shall hear, will be of the failure of some of these iron mongers, and the whole will be charged to the democratic administration. We are merely judging the future by the past, and trust that fears may not be realized.—*Lewistown (Pa.) Democrat of Wednesday.*

☞We refer our readers to a communication in to-day's paper from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole controversy between the Manufacturers and their hands.

The Corner Stone of a large Roman Catholic church was laid recently at Columbus, Ohio, and another at Alton, Ill.

Four different languages are spoken in Great Britain. There are something like 2,000,000 in Ireland who speak Irish and cannot speak English—some 100,000 in Wales who do not speak English—many in Scotland, also, who do not speak English. In the Isle of Man there is a population which speak a branch of the Teutonic tongue.

New York and Erie Railroad.—Books are to be opened in New York on the 27th inst, for subscriptions to the amount of three millions for completing this great work.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson, of St. Mary's College, Baltimore who was stricken a few days ago with paralysis, has since died. He is much regretted.

Bishop Delancy, there is reason to believe, and we rejoice in the hope, is likely to recover from the serious injuries consequent upon his fall. Letters of the evening of the 21st, speak of his case very encouragingly. The Bishop's consciousness had entirely returned and he was able to converse with those around him.

The *Union* announces that the President has determined, in all appointments to Consulships, to nominate *American citizens*, where it is possible.

John Quincy Adams having received a volume of Scott's Commentary on the Bible, from the publisher at Philadelphia, in reply said:

"With my sincere thanks for your kind intention, I must pray you consider me a subscriber for the book, and, to save the trouble of repeated payments, to enclose a check for the whole subscription—a general principle of propriety interdicting my acceptance of articles of value while I am in the public service."

Lieut. Fremont's Expedition.—In speaking of the expedition about to set out from St. Louis for the waters of the Pacific, under the charge of Lieut. Fremont, of the U. S. service, the St. Louis Republican makes the following statement, for which, it says, it has authority:

"Lieut. Fremont's expedition will proceed to the Arkansas river, follow that river up to its source; from thence they will cross to the Francis Drake river; following that down to its mouth, they are to proceed to make a thorough and minute survey of the Bay of Francisco. Now, the line of instructions, through nearly its entire extent, lies within the Mexican territory, and what we do not understand is, how or for what purpose, an expedition is sent from this government into the Mexican territory, nor why our engineers are employed in surveying rivers and harbors not belonging to us. We have no objection to the survey, we only want to know by what it is ordered."

Later from the Swallow.—We have seen a letter from Captain Squires to the agent in this city, written from the Swallow yesterday afternoon. The water in the hold was reduced to less than four feet, when several articles were recovered from the cabin; consisting of three valises, one marked A. P. Raymer, Troy, N. Y., another containing a small sum of money, and a third with wearing apparel, marked J. S. Patten. Also, thirteen overcoats, of different descriptions. Also, three umbrellas. Also a lady's satchel, containing wearing apparel and a letter addressed to Ebenezer Clark, No 18, Mercer street, New York. No bodies have been found in any part of the boat.—*Troy Budget, of Thursday.*

One of the Pittsburgh papers mentions that an attempt was made on Sunday morning last, to burn up the Aqueduct in that city. The atrocious attempt was unsuccessful, to be sure, but there seems to be little doubt entertained that the incendiaries did actually make it, and a most desperate and determined set of incendiaries they must be, to judge from material which they appear to select for their nefarious purposes. The scoundrels must consider Pittsburgh a very incombustible city, if they pitch upon the aqueduct as the most suitable for their purposes of a general conflagration, and the Pittsburghers sought to keep a sharp look out for the Monongahela. The next attempt will probably be made upon that. It will be recollected that the *great* fire first broke out in an ice house.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Gov. Dorr an Artist.—It is well known that the valiant Gov. Dorr is engaged in the Rhode Island Penitentiary, in the agreeable occupation of painting fans. A gentleman who visited the *studio* of "His Excellency," the other day, has permitted us to examine a specimen of the Governor's artistical taste and skill. The fans are of the circular palm leaf form, made of paper, such as are in very common use. But Dorr is generally occupied in embellishing them with delicate birds and wreaths of flowers, which are exquisitely painted and drawn. These fans are put up in boxes resembling French fans, and they are known only in this market as such—not being sold in Rhode Island, unless they are first procured of the importers *via* New York. Dorr's apartments in prison are every way tasteful, and his Excellency, our informant says, appeared in perfect health and very cheerful in his seclusion. —*N. Y. Express.*

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S.

The proceedings on Tuesday were not important. We extract the following:

The committee, to whom was referred the report of the board of foreign missions, submitted the following among other resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of our missions in Northern India, imperiously demand that the press at Lodinia, recently destroyed by fire be established as speedily as possible—we therefore earnestly request that the friends of our cause, who have ability, will aid in repairing their loss without delay.

Resolved, That having watched with deep interest the operations of the Board of Foreign Missions in papal Europe; through the foreign evangelical societies of France and Geneva, we recognize with gratitude the good providence of God, in opening a door so safe and effectual, through which we can operate on that important and interesting field, and we trust that the churches will place at the disposal of the board, a much larger sum, to be employed in this department during the coming year.

The Rev. Professor Thornwell was elected preacher of the next annual sermon on popery, and the Rev. Professor Green his alternate.

The third order of the day was taken up, viz: the consideration of the report on the marriage question, laid over from the last Assembly.

Dr. Judkin moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

During the afternoon session the Order of the day, "The marriage question," was called up. This question arises out of the case of Silas McQueen, who was suspended by his Presbytery for marrying his deceased wife's sister. The case was first heard in the Assembly of 1842. The clause of the confession on which McQueen was condemned, is the 4th section of the 24th chapter of the Confession of Faith, which reads: "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own nor the woman of her husband's kindred than of her own." The Assembly of 1842 decided against the validity of McQueen's marriage. The question is before this Assembly on overture from certain Presbyteries, asking that the matter may be sent down to the Presbyteries for final decision. These overtures were reported on last year. That report was referred to, and is now before this body.

After some discussion pro and con, the Assembly adjourned.

On Thursday the subject was debated again.

During the afternoon session Mr. Robertson read the dissent of himself and others from the action of the Assembly upon overture No. 6, on the subject of Slavery, which paper was, on motion, admitted to record, and is as follows:

From the action of the General Assembly in adopting the report of the committee on Overture No. 6 on the memorial on the subject of slavery, we the subscribers ask leave respectfully to dissent; because we think some parts of the report seem to contravene the standing testimony of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of slavery, particularly the testimony uttered in the year 1818.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
ADAM B. GILLILAND,
JAMES McKEAN,
SAM'L E. HIBBEN,
M. C. WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. EASTMAM,
JOHN D. WHITHAM.

The Marriage question was resumed and debated until the adjournment.

A debate sprung up on a resolution to send the question down to the Presbyteries for the judgment and continued till adjournment.

On Friday morning the previous question was moved and sustained, and the ayes and noes called for, whereupon the proposition to overture to the Presbyteries the following question, shall the last sentence in the 4th section of the 24th chapter of the Confession of faith, to wit—"A man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than of her own," be stricken out, was decided in the negative, ayes 79, noes 98, as follows:

REPORT.

Adopted by the Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of Slavery, May, 1845.

The Committee to whom was referred the memorials on the subject of Slavery, beg leave to submit the following report:

The memorials may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Those which represent the system of Slavery as it exists in the United States, as a great evil, and pray this General Assembly to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Slaves.

2. Those which ask the Assembly to receive memorials on the subject of Slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and enjoin upon the members of our church, residing in States, whose laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, to seek by all lawful means the repeal of those laws.

3. Those which represent slavery as a moral evil, a heinous sin in the sight of God, calculated to bring upon the church, the curse of God, and calling for the exercise of discipline in the case of those who persist in maintaining or justifying the relation of master to slaves.

The question which is now unhappily agitating and dividing other branches of the church, and which is pressed upon the attention of the Assembly by the three classes of memorialists just named, is, whether the holding of Slaves, is under all circumstances a heinous sin, calling for the discipline of the church.

The church of Christ is a spiritual body, whose jurisdiction extends only to the religious faith, and moral conduct of her members. She cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, nor make terms of membership which he has not made. The question, therefore, which this Assembly is called upon to decide, is this. Do the Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances, is a sin, the renunciation of which, should be made a condition of membership in the church of Christ.

It is impossible to

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 29, 1845.

The progress of building in the Burnt District.

It is a real pleasure to notice not only the progress, but the character of the buildings now erected, and being erected in various parts of the "district." We do not know the number, and it would be a task to enumerate them all; but we can sketch the improvements which will be effected in the appearance of the principal squares in the Fall, when the principal streets will be built up.

We observe a number of entirely *new* Warehouses building, where there were none at all before. In the two squares between Wood and Grant streets on Water, no less than six Warehouses are building, and to be built immediately, the lots of which were occupied before the fire by one and two story frame and brick houses. Three of these are to extend from Water to Front streets, presenting a front on each. On Water; between Smithfield and Grant sts., a Hotel is already up to the second story, calculated to accommodate from 75 to 100 lodgers. This is a clear addition to the accommodations for travellers in the city. On Smithfield street we notice large and substantial houses for stores and dwellings, where old and mean looking houses stood before. Messrs. LYON & SHORB have built two large warehouses on Front street on the site of a one story building formerly used as a Gymnasium. This they will occupy until their Warehouses, running from Front to Water, are rebuilt. A contract has been made for the cleaning away of the rubbish of the Monongahela House from the cellars: it will be rebuilt as soon as possible; but from its extraordinary dimensions it will necessarily require some time to do it.

On Wood street, the block from Diamond alley to Fourth, on the South side of the street, is up one story. On the opposite side of the street, most of the houses are under contract and one of them nearly ready for the roof. From Fourth to Water, a distance of four squares on each side, or eight squares in all, on this street, most of the warehouses are under contract; one is nearly finished, and will be occupied in two or three weeks. A block on the corner of Wood and Water, is up to the third story. On the opposite corner, the warehouse of L. & J. D. WICK, is up to the first story. On the corner of Wood and Third streets, the warehouse occupied by Mr. C. H. KAY, will be under roof in a few days. The warehouse near the corner of Front and Wood, of Mr. WM. NOBLE, we have previously noticed as being occupied. Adjoining it, three other substantial brick houses are up and under roof, one of them occupied. Messrs. BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO. are doing business in part of the warehouse formerly occupied by BURBRIDGE & Co.—this was rebuilt since the fire.

The warehouse of Mr. POLLARD MCCORMICK (Hope Cotton Factory) on the corner of Market and Water, four stories high, is receiving a roof. But the greatest block to be erected, comprises nearly the whole square bounded by Water, Market, Front and Wood streets. A good deal of the ground has changed hands since the fire at high prices, and many of the warehouses will run through the square, presenting uniform fronts on both streets. Water street is to receive, in one part of it, a grade five feet lower than at present, and the cellars have been excavated to correspond. This will be a splended block.

WM. HOLMES & Co. on the corner of Market and Front streets have two fine houses up to the third story. Others are preparing to build adjoining. The foundations of several houses have been laid on the west side of the square between Second and Third on Market. These are a few of the many buildings now in progress in the burnt district, and by Fall it will look very different from what it does. We are satisfied the city will gain vastly by the fire, so far as looks are concerned. Lots have sold at excellent, and, in some instances, high prices. Many merchants heretofore on the cross streets will now have Warehouses on Wood and Water street, and thus the business portions of the city will become more compact.

If time and space allowed, we would descend more into particulars; but we have given a sketch which will convince our friends abroad that the spirit, energy and resources of the city, are not at all broken. Two fires have occurred since, both of which look large on paper, but in reality they heve no effect on the city. The principal part of the loss in Allegheny city falls on persons not living here, mostly Merchants at a distance. The one on Tuesday evening is a small affair in pecuniary loss, the grevious part of it being the temporary distress it entails on a number of poor families.

"Filled-in" Houses.

We are pleased to see that the Councils have taken up the subject of building houses, the frame work of which is filled in with bricks. It would have been well had the Ordinance been passed long ago. We consider these houses more dangerous, in some respects, thanframe. The latter are generally good of their kind and when a fire occurs in or near them, every body knows what to depend on; but with the others it is different. They are mere shells, nearly as liable to take fire on their sides as frame houses, and dangerous during a fire from their liability to fall. A firewall cannot be built to shield the roof, and if one can be carried up, it is of no use, as the sides will burn anyhow; besides they are very rarely more than two stories high—oftener of one only—and consequently their roofs are always in danger from a fire in a brick house near them, as the latter generally are higher and overtop them. Their appearance is anything but handsome, and the sooner they are replaced by other and more substantial buildings, the better for the safety and good looks of the city—it is a source of gratification that their number is so few. The Ordinance prohibiting the erection of any other than buildings with side walls wholly composed of incombustible materials, goes into operation on the first of June. The Ordinance requiring fire-walls should be strictly and unsparingly enforced.

The Fire on Tuesday Night.

We find our statement of yesterday to be very near correct. During the fire we walked around it several times and concluded that about thirty dwellings were destroyed, or at most but a few more; and we so stated. Yesterday we carefully counted the number for ourselves, going over the whole ground twice, and making ample allowance for double houses, and we were unable to enumerate more than thirty, and thirty-five must be the outside number of dwelling houses burned—one of them a two story brick, the wood work of which can easily be repaired. Four other frame houses were damaged in the effort to stop the fire, and a number of sheds, coal-houses, &c., were also burnt or pulled down. This may be relied on as strictly correct, all "*estimates*" to the contrary notwithstanding. We hear enough of them, but they are all erroneous. We are well acquainted with the neighbourhood and have been in nearly every house in it.

As for the loss, it is conceded by owners of property and builders, that the houses were not worth more than $500 or $600 each, and that $20,000 will cover the entire loss. The worst of it is that it falls upon persons in poor and moderate circumstances. If houses were plenty their case would not be so bad, but of small dwellings, such as these were—some of them of one and two rooms—there is a great want.—Part of the houses were occupied by one family only, others by two and three, and thus many more families, than there were houses, have to seek new homes. Some persons "estimate" the number of houses by the number of families in them.

We hear all sort of contradictory stories about the origin of the fire,—particularly that about a man being seen to fire it, (where is the witness of this!)—but we adhere to our belief that it was caused by accident or carelessness, and the person who did it wishes to escape the responsibility. It occurred between 8 and 8½ o'clock when it was not dark. The neighborhood swarmed with population and it it is incredible to us that it could, or would, have been set on fire at such a time. An incendiary would choose another hour than that.

POST OFFICES WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF PITTSBURGH.

We avail ourselves of a table published by the Chroniele to inform our subscribers of the limits within which they will receive the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Gazette, *free of postage*, after the 1st of July next. This great inducement we hope, will have the effect of inducing our circle of some thousand readers to extend our subscripion list. Certainly no reasonable man could ask more of the Department than to carry a Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly paper, thirty miles for nothing. We remind those desirous of subscribing that their subscriptions must be forwarded before July 1st., if they intend to get their Postmaster to do it for them. After that time his franking privilege will be restricted.

The following are the provisions of the new Post Office law, which relates to this matter:

"Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, *when sent by editors and publishers thereof*, if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one cent postage. For any distance exceeding one hundred miles out of the State where published, one and a half cent postage."

By the above extract it will be seen that newspapers go free of postage, within the limits prescribed by the law, to only such persons who *receive their papers regularly mailed by the editors or publishers of the same.* All occasional papers will be charged the usual price of newspaper postage. Persons interested will do well to bear this important fact in mind.

Names of Post offices and Counties within thirty miles of Pittsburgh.

Adamsburgh Post office, Westmoreland county. Allegheny, Allegheny. Antrim, Allegheny. Apollo, Armstrong. Bakerstown, Allegheny. Bayingtons, Washington. Beaver, Beaver. Bentleysville, Washington. Buchanan, Allegheny. Bulger, Washington. Burgettstown, Washington. Candor, Washington, Canonsburg, Washington. Clinton, Allegheny. Comettsburg, Beaver. Cross Creek Village, Washington. Economy, Beaver. Elizabeth, Allegheny. Fallowfield, Washington. Fayette, Allegheny. Finleyville, Washington. Florence, Washington. Frankfort Springs, Beaver. Freedom, Beaver. Freeport, Armstrong. Fulton, Westmoreland. Gamble's, Allegheny. Glade Mills, Butler. Green Tree, Allegheny. Harrison City, Westmoreland. Harvey's 5 Points, Westmoreland. Herriottsville, Allegheny. Houston, Allegheny. Library, Allegheny. Locust Dale, Westmoreland. Logans Ferry, Allegheny. Madison, Westmoreland. M'Keesport, Allegheny. Monongahela City, Washington. Montour's, Allegheny. Moon, Allegheny. Munntown, Washington. Murdocksville, Washington. Murraysville, Westmoreland. Noblestown, Allegheny. North Washington, Westmoreland. North Star, Allegheny. Paris, Washington. Patterson's Mills, Washington. Perrysville, Allegheny. Rich Hill, Butler county. Rostraver, Westmoreland. Salem Roads, Westmoreland. Seventy Six, Beaver. Sewickley, Allegheny. Sharpsburg, do. Streets Run, do. Surgeon's Hall, do. Tarentum, do.—Thompsonville, Washington. Tinker Run, Westmoreland. Turtle Creek, Allegheny. Venice, Washington. Walker's Mills Allegheny. Washington, Washington. West Elizabeth, Allegheny. Wexford, do. Wilkins; do. Wilkinsburg, do. Zelinople, Butler.

The Chronicle says:—

The new post-office law which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, will disappoint many of our citizens who have been led to believe that their letters (not weighing over half an ounce) coming from many of the large cities, would be rated at 5 cents. Even Philadelphia and Baltimore cannot receive or send us letters under 10 cents. A friend of ours who has taken the trouble of ascertaining, has furnished us with a Table of the Distances from this city to Philadelphia and Baltimore, viz:

To Philadelphia—	
From Pittsb. to Chambersburg,	152 miles
Chambersburg to Harrisburg.	52 "
Harrisburg to Lancaster,	36 "
Lancaster to Philadelphia,	70 "
Total distance,	310 "
To Baltimore—	
From Pittsb. to Washington,	25 "
Washington to Cumberland,	99 "
Cumberland to Baltimore,	180 "
Total distance,	304 "

CANADA RAILROADS.—The Detroit Advertiser gives some particulars respecting the Railroad movement in Canada. Speaking of the Hamilton Road, it informs us,

"A Canadian stockholder" says through the Hamilton Gazette, that the charter fixes but two points through which the charter must pass, namely the towns of Hamilton and London. The Eastern termination may be any where on the Niagara river; and the Western termination at any point on the Detroit or St. Clair rivers, or both, branching off at London. The precise points of termination East and West on these rivers will be decided by the stock-holders, all of whom, whether resident or non-resident in the province, will have a voice according to the amount of stock held by them. He, therefore, very shrewdly recommends that each interest should strive to secure a majority of the stock, and thus control the *termini* of the road. This is very well put, but we apprehend that our citizens at least, will choose to wait until these points are definitely settled.

The capital stock is, £1,500,000, or $6,000,000, in shares of $50 each. The probable cost of the road, has been variously estimated at from $12,000 to $20,000 per mile, according to the degree of solidity and permanency of construction.

Two other charters, according to the Buffalo Commercial, exist in the Province, for connecting the Eastern and Western Lakes. The first, commencing at Sandwich, opposite Detroit, and terminating at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo. The other, commencing at Goderich, on Lake Huron, or Port Sarnia, opposite Fort Gratiot, at its outlet, and terminating at Toronto on Lake Ontario. To this last, a Provincial loan of £100,000, or $400,000, is guaranteed on favorable terms.

STEAMER GEN. BROOKE.—We learn that the steamer Gen. Brooke has been sold by Capt. Trockmorton to the American Fur Company for $6000. Capt. T. takes charge of the steamer Nimrod.—*St. Louis New Era* 19th.

THE ZOLL VEREIN TREATY.—Great complaint was made, some months ago, of the Whig Senators, who had refused to ratify the famous Zoll Verein treaty, especially in the tobacco and cotton growing region, because, as it was alledged, its provisions were somewhat favorable to those articles. The following extract from a leading *Locofoco* paper amply exposes the stupidity of the negociators of that treaty, and vindicates the wisdom of the course pursued in relation to it by the Whig majority in the Senate:

From the New York Morning News.

"People abroad are aware of the grounds on which the Senate refused to ratify the [Zoll Verein] treaty negociated by Mr. Wheaton. It not only exacted more from this country than it yielded in return, but by involving a question of differential duties, was a direct invasion of the powers of Congress, under whose authority the existing duties are levied. This was not all. It was not discovered until the treaty was already before the Senate, that by virtue of treaty stipulations with England, that country would be entitled to claim, in the event of its adoption, all the advantages intended to be conferred exclusively on the Zoll Verein. Here again, by a retroactive effect, would that part of the Tariff which contemplated articles of British manufacture, have been nullified by the ratification of a treaty with a third power! The folly and precipitation of the late administration could scarcely have been rendered more conspicuous."

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Whitney's plan for a continuous rail road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean proposes that the Government shall grant of the public lands, a strip sixty miles wide along the route, or thirty miles on each side of the road for the whole distance from point to point; the proceeds of this land to constitute the fund for building the road. The proposed grant would include about ninety-two millions of acres; the cost of the road is estimated at $20,000 per mile, making for the whole work, an aggregate cost of some fifty millions of dollars.

At the first view, this seems like a fanciful project, fit only to amuse the imagination. But when it is considered more closely, it appears to be simply a mode of disposing of a certain amount of Government land in a manner which proposes to secure a work stupendous in design and calculated, if accomplished, to secure the most important results. The specified grant of the public domain would be regarded as well disposed of if it could be exchanged for such a work as here suggested. The chief concern of the Government, then, in respect to this project, would be to provide that the lands should not be parted with, except as the road progressed—in other words, to take care that for every sixty square miles of land a mile of road should be secured.

The object of the road of course would be, not to develope in so premature a fashion the resources of the wilderness through which it would run, but to open a communication with China and the East, by which New York and Canton could be brought within a few weeks of each other. It does not matter then that the whole route of the road would be through an unsettled country, because the work would derive its value and importance from the points connected, and not from the region traversed by it. The great extent of prairie between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains would be favorable to the construction of a road—provided the deficiency of timber could be supplied.

Mr. Whitney's plan was submitted to the last Congress, and a report on the subject came from the Committee on Roads and Canals through the Chairman, Mr. R. D. Owen, of Indiana. They reported that the project was worthy of the most serious attention, but that, as sufficient time was not then allowed for due examination of it, they could not recommend any immediate specific action. The Committee added that while they should not advise over-hasty action upon it, yet, as the road would be constructed by an appropriation of the public domain, and not of money from the treasury, and as the public domain was rapidly appropriated in each succeeding year, the plan, if practicable and expedient, should not be long delayed.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The St Louis papers of the 21st says an affair of *dishonor* came off the day previous, on the Illinois shore, between two young blackguards, named Barr and Colt. The challenger wounded his antagonist slightly in the lower part of the abdomen, whereupon he fired in the air—very magnanimously—and the war ended. Cause not given:

The Richmond Whig notices a similar affair, only it was bloodless. Had the mammas of these young men known they were out, doubtless they would have switched them home with a piece of hickory.

A very extensive Starch factory is in successful operation at St. Louis Last year 200,000 lbs. were made, but the demand continues to outrun the present means of supply.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence for the County of Allegheny, held in Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1845, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman be empowered to issue his call to the Antimasonic and Whig party of this County, to assemble in primary meetings at the usual time and places, to appoint delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Wednesday in June next, to place candidates in nomination to be supported by the said party, at the general election in October."

In pursuance with the above resolution, and of the usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1845, and elect two persons in each election district, as delegates to a County Convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general election in October next.

JOHN J. MUSE, CHAIRMAN
May 5, 1845. *of the Committee of Correspondence*

☞ Please announce the name of DANIEL NEGLEY as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention. Peebles township has many claims that has heretofore been overlooked.

may29 PITT TOWNSHIP.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

We would suggest the name of Gen. Wm. Marks of Allegheny County, from his extended knowledge of the public affairs of the State, as a gentleman in every way qualified to discharge the duties of said office, and one whose nomination would be acceptable to the people of d&w WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ WM. DUNCAN, of West Deer township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing election in October next, subject the nomination of the General Convention in June next.

may14-td* *A Citizen of West Deer.*

OFFICE OF REGISTER.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of MOSES WARD, of the city, as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention of the 4th of June next.

may8-d&wtc*

COUNTY TREASURER.

☞ I do hereby respectfully offer myself to my fellow citizens as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. Thes of my friends to bear me in mind at their primary meetings.

may29-d&wtc* MATTHEW B LOWRIE.

COUNTY TREASURER.

☞ Messrs. Editors:—Please announce that THOMAS MCKEE, of Birmingham, is a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the action of the *Antimasonic* and *Whig* Convention, which will meet on the 4th of June next. may16-d&wtc

To the Voters of Allegheny County.

☞ I offer myself as a candidate for nomination in the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, for the office of Register. [m10-d&wtc*] WILLIAM J. MARKS.

☞ THOS PERKINS will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

may15te MANY CITIZENS.

POLITICAL.

To my friends and fellow-citizens:

Being much flattered with the support heretofore received from you for the office you have placed me in, I had determined not to appear before you as a candidate for office at this time, but from circumstances of an adverse character, I am induced once more to solicit your suffrage for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c. subject to the action of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention to meet on the 4th of June next.—And should I be so fortunate as to receive the nomination and be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

may10 JOHN FORSYTH.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1845.

F. LORENZ, ... J. MAY, ... GEO. OGDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3 @3½
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ..... —@7.50
Common ..... —@6.50
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... @ 87
Small white ..... 1,00@1,25
Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... @ 9
Common ..... @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,25 @2,37
Small size ..... —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.75
Slaker ..... 2.00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... —@ —
From wagon ..... —@ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Penn'ee & Alabam 5¼@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... —@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... —@ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... —@21
Sperm, best brands —@ 25
Do inferior ..... —@ 20
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12 ..... —@15
" 11 to 13 ..... 13½@16
" 14 ..... —@17
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... —@ 8
" 600 ..... —@ 7
" 700 ..... —@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 —5@ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... —@24
Carpet Chain ..... —@20
Cotton Twine ..... —@23
Candle Wick ..... —@15
Coiler—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... —@12½
St. Domingo ..... —@ —
Laguayra ..... —@ —
Rio ..... 7½@ 8½
Havana ..... —@ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Brazier ..... —@30
Sheathing ..... —@30
Bolt ..... —@35
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb.
Manilla ..... —@10
White Rope ..... —@10
Tarred ..... —@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... —@ 9
" coun'n ..... —@ —
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ doz'n. —@—
Extra Long ..... —@2.50
Long ..... —@1,75
Common ..... —@1.25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz. —@—
40 yd 6 thr'd ..... —@3.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... —@3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... —@3½
Light machinery do ..... —@4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do ..... —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in. ..... —@3
over 10 in. ..... —@2
Grate Bars ..... —@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd —@3½
Sad Irons ..... —@5
Counter weights ..... —@50
Dog Irons ..... —@2½
Factors and Hatters' Irons ..... —@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... —@3
Dearborn ₱ set ..... —@.00
Tea Kettles doz. —7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... —@ 2.25
24 in bow front ..... —@ 2.25
[add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.]
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Tuscle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7 @ 7½
Is Lonsdale & Brandywick ..... —@ 8
Pittsburgh ..... —@ 7½
Light ..... —@ 6
4-4 Ut'ca ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... —@ 9
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths 7 @13
Ticknings—
34 Sc co ..... —@11
Rochester ..... —@14
14 West Branch 10½@12½
So nerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Blen ched do ..... 10½@11
Ticknings—
Com non ..... 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder co ors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13 @17
Alu n ..... —@ 3½
Asafœtida ..... 20 @25
Arn w Root ..... 8 @10
Aqua fortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 19 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 30 @35
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined .55 @65
Cal cide Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cocumeal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cre am Tartar ..... 19 @22
Copperas ..... 1½@2
Glu ..... 10 @13
Gal s ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 40 @50
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacanth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.2
Ipe ac ..... 87 @1.00
Jal ap, powdered .80 @ 88
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Licaorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Licaorice Ball ..... 19 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 37 @52
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @50
Oil Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 85@90
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.00@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.12@2.25
" Peppermint .3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ..... 5.00@5.00
Quinine ..... 2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@ 5
Senna ..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Cumwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... —@25
Soft ..... —@18
Hard ..... —@10
Currants, Zante ..... —@12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... —@13
Malaga ..... —@12
Raisins, Muscat ..... —@ —
Bunch ..... 3.00@3.12
Bloom ..... —@ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 3.25@4.00
Oranges do ..... 3.50@4.25
Peaches dry, bu 1.70@1.75
Apples dry, ... 90 @1.00
Apples green, bbl 2.25@3.50
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... —@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r Tallow, &c ..... —@52
Feathers ..... 85@90
Fur & Peltries ..... —@—
Wool ..... —@85
Rags ..... —@—
Ashes ..... —@45
Oil of all kinds ..... —@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy —@—
To Cleveland, " —@—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... —@—
Louisville ..... —@—
St. Louis ..... —@—
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 3.81@4.87
Superfine ..... 3.50@3.60
Scratched ..... —@ —
Fine ..... —@ —
Rye Flour ..... 2,25@2,50
" hf. bbls ..... —@ —
Buckwheat ..... —@ —
" hf. bbls —@ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... 7½@ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13,75@14,50
No 1 hf-bls ..... —@ —
No 2 ..... 11.50@12.00
No 2 hf-bls ..... —@ —
No 3 ..... 9.00@ 9,50
No 1 kits ..... —@—
Herring, No. 1 .. 5.00@ 5,25
No 2 ..... —@—
Salmon, No. 1 .. —@17,00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... 10,00@10.50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... 3 @ 3½
Glass—
Black Bottles,
Quart, ₱ gross ..... —@9,00
Pint, do ..... —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 3.70@3.75
12x18 ..... 8.70@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1.70@2.12
10x15 ..... 2.50@3.12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5,50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... —@7.00
FFFG do ..... —@4.00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @70
Rye ..... 43 @45
Oats ..... 18½@20
Corn ..... 25 @33
Barley ..... 95 @100
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... 28@ 32
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... —@ 7.50
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 8 @8½
Spanish ..... 14 @16
Do salted ..... 8 @10
Do kips ₱ skin 1.00@1,02
Green ..... —@ 4
Hops—₱ lb.
First sort '44 ..... —@—
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1.50@1,75
Spanish ..... 1,10@1,25
Manilla ..... 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 3½@3¾
Bar ..... —@4½
Common sizes Pipe ..6 @6½
Sheet ..... —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore ..... 18 @20
New York ..... 14½@17½
Damaged ..... 13 @15
Slaughter ..... 18 @20
Skirting ..... 21 @23
Harness, black ..... 19 @24
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ..... 30,00@36.00
Russet do ..... 36.00@42,00
Upper, finish'd 23.00@28.00
Kips finished ..... 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do ..... 13.00@26.00
Lace Leather ..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 45.00@—
2 do ..... 35.00@—
3 do ..... 25,00@—
Sheep skins ..... —@45
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ..... —@18,00
Common, " ..... —@ 9.00
Clear, 1¼ " ..... —@27.00
Com'n 1¼ " ..... —@12.75
Clear, 2 " ..... —@36.00
Com'n 2 " ..... —@17,00
Flooring clear
Inch do ..... —@—
1 in common ..... —@16,00
Oak do do ..... 28.00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ..... 1,75@ 2.00
Laths, sawed, 100 —@—
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron ..... —@15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Best —@—
" N Orleans .34 @35
New Orleans .... 35 @37½
Country ..... —@—
Naval Stores—
Ros'n, ₱ brl ..... 2.50@2.75
Pitch ..... —@3.00
Tar, Allegheny ..... —@3.00
Tar, Carolina ..... —@4.00
Turpentine, gall. 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ..... 1,75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... —@7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ..... —@ 80
Land, City ..... 65@ 70
Olive ..... —@5.50
Sperm, bleached —@1,20
" unbleached —@1.15
Fall ..... 95@1.00
Whale ..... —@ 75
Tanners, ₱ bbl 18,00@22.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue ..... 57@1 00
Lampblack ..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting .... 1½@ 2
Chrome Green .... 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" " No 2 25 @28
Brunswik Green .. 15 @20
White Lead, dry .. 9½@ 10½
" ground in oil, No 1 .6.50@7.75
" " No. 1 .... 1.35@1.50
Red Lead ..... 6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris ..... 30 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry —@—
" Forge —@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry —@—
" Forge —@—
Tennessee.
Pennessee ..... —@—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris .. 13.00@14.00
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ..... 7 @7½
" Shoulders .. 5 @5½
" Sides ..... 6 @6½
Inground city cure —@6½
" country cure 5½@6
Lard, No 1 in kegs —@7½
" " 2 in kegs —@—
" " 1 in bbls 7 @7½
Butter " 1 in kegs —@—
" " 1 in roll 7½@ 8
Cheese W. Reserve 6 @7½
" Goshen —@—
" Pine Apple —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ..... —@3.50
Do Butter ..... —@4.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ..... —@—
Neshannocks ..... —@31½
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ..... —@3
Do good white ..... 4½@5½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ..... 4½@4¾
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ..... 3.00 @3.25
Timothy ..... 1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed ..... 1.00 @1,06
Spices—₱ lb
Cloves ..... 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats ..... @22
Ginger ..... 10 @11
Nutmegs ..... @125
Pepper ..... 11 @11½
Alspice ..... @15
Sauerkroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ..... @12½
Seneca ..... @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ..... @5
Cincinnati yellow ... 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ..... @5
Pittsburgh brown ... 4½@5
Cincinnati brown ..... @4½
Chillicothe brown ..... @4½
Castile ..... @—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... @5
Cincinnati No 1 ..... @6½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ..... 17½@18½
Do single ..... 16 @17
" Eagle ..... @10½
" Hoop I ..... @23½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ..... @16
Shear single ..... @—
" double ..... @—
" treble ..... @—
Spring steel ..... @10
English blister ..... @12½
American blister ..... @ 5½
Spring ..... 5½@ 5½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle ..... 2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ..... 1.50@1.75
" N O ..... 87@1.00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ..... 1,00@1,50
Sugar—₱ lb
N O. prime, hhd ..... —@ 7
" fair, hhd ..... 6¼@ 6¾
Havana, white lb —@—
Brazil, " lb —@—
Loaf, No 1 lb —@—
" 2 lb —@—
" 3 lb —@—
Pulverize, Philad —@—
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ..... 96 @1,00
1 in store ..... 1.04@1.00
2 afloat ..... —@—
Table, doz. box 1,50 @2,00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ..... —@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ..... 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do ... 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ..... 9 @ 9
Plug in kegs ..... @ 9
Plug in boxes ..... @14
6 twist ..... 5 @ 5½
Cavendish ..... @ 4
12s Lump in box ... 13 @14
5s " " ..... @14
10s " " ..... @14
Scotch snuff ..... @14
Rappee ..... @14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap — @25
Teas—₱ lb.
Imperial ..... 50 @75
Gunpowder ..... 45 @70
Young Hyson ..... 30 @70
Pouchong ..... 50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box
I X ..... —@12.00
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered ..... 6@6½
Rough ..... —@4
Soap Grease ..... —@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ..... @ —
Wines—₱ gallon.
L P Madira ..... 2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe ..... 1.00@1.50
Lisbon ..... 75@1.50
Dry Malaga ..... 65@ 70
Sweet ..... 62@ 65
Marseilles ..... 70@ 75
Port ..... 1.00@2.00
Calabria ..... 65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Prime ..... @33
Full blood ..... @30
¾ blood ..... @28
½ blood ..... @26
¼ blood ..... @24
Common ..... @22
Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet ..... @12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, May 28th, 1845.

State of Trade.—Business generally over the city is not very animated, though it will not bear to be described as "dull" so well as last week. We find numerous orders in market to be filled, and some houses quite busy in putting up Bills for their customers. All that is wanted to infuse energy and activity into every departme t is a rise in the Rivers. The Upper Allegheny had not received its Spring's stocks of Groceries and Merchandise when

PITTSBURGH, MAY 26, 1845.

☞ We are authorised so say that Mr. R. S. CASSAT, whose name has been mentioned by one of our correspondents, in connection with the Assembly ticket, will not be a candidate before the nominating Convention in June.

☞ The Relief Committee bought of Messrs. LIVINGSTON, ROGERS & Co. two dozen of Coffee Mills at $5 per doz. Those gentlemen refused any compensation. We are heartily sorry they did not get the contract for the 15,000 scales for the Post Office.

☞ It is intended to extend the trunk of the Aqueduct out to the wings at each end over the abutments. This will effectually and permanently prevent all leakages. When the old structure was first opened the abutments were as bad as at present; and only about three years ago a break occurred in that at the Pittsburgh end. Everything will be perfected in a few days. Such delays are often unavoidable in such extensive works.

☞ A young man named JESSE LEE BURTIS, of New York City, about 18 years of age, was suspected several months ago of robbing his employer of $150. Subsequently he was missing for some time, and lately a body was found in the Hudson River without head and hands, and identified as his. Two young men who had gone on a pleasure excursion with him in a boat were afterwards arrested for various offences and it is believed they murdered him for the money he had stolen, while in the boat. They sunk the body, and it remained in the river until decomposition separated the head and hands, when it rose to the surface.

We call attention to a communication from a Correspondent, headed "Good News for Pittsburgh." The precise effect which the New York and Erie Railroad will have when it is completed to the Allegheny River, we cannot, of course, estimate; but it must be great—the improvement of the River will follow as a matter of course. There are many men in Pittsburgh who do not even know the extent of the extraordinary advantages we enjoy, simply from our local position. The time is not distant when we shall have three direct avenues to the East—to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

We omitted to state at the time of the departure of the steamer Batesville, for New Orleans, a couple of weeks ago, that she was freighted with cannon balls—said to be one hundred and sixty-two tons weight. These were from the Foundry of Messrs. FREEMAN, KNAPP & Co.

STEAMER BURNT.—We learn that the steamer Walnut Hill was burut a few days ago, while lying aground about 30 miles below New Madrid. The boat was left in charge of the mate, cook, and one deck hand. We have not been able to learn the particulars, but fears are entertained that the boat and all its effects are destroyed.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—There was a heavy robbery on Wednesday night in College Place, New York. A robber got into the sleeping room of Geo. L. Lorin, of Cedar street, and stole $2000 in cash, and $5000 in bills receivable, from his pocket.

DONATIONS.

HENRY EARL, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Citizens of Baltimore, additional,	$5,500 00
German Evangelical Church, Pittsb.	55 50
Mr. Peter Miller, Bolivar, Tenn., by Spang & Co.,	10 00
Citizens of Natchez,	940 50
Mr. Bradstreet, of Cincinnati,	6 75
Citizens of Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa.,	176 00
Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	90 07
Citizens of Meadville, Pa., additional,	7 00
German Citizens of Buffalo, N. Y.,	118 05
Franklin Literary Institute, Robinson township,	10 00
Hon. J. S. Morrison, St. Louis, late of Bedford, Pa.,	50 00
Whole Am't to date,	$142,286 84

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A pamphlet edition of Mr. BINGHAM'S able speech has been laid upon our table. We are informed that it can be furnished at *one cent* per copy. It suggests to us, the propriety of calling the attention of our citizens—without distinction, for every one is interested—to it and the subject upon which it treats. Need we reiterate that it is one of *immense* importance to the city!—Need we urge them to come up to this work and push it forward! Gentlemen! whatever is done must be done this summer, and a beginning must be made now. Our industrious Representative has furnished the first Tract for *these* times, and it is incumbent upon every man to give it and others which should follow, a circulation all over the State.

We are anxious to see the Board of Trade strengthened and made as effective as possible, in view of this very question. The efficiency of this, or some other body, which will concentrate the strength and energy of the mass, is incalculable in the present state of affairs. We beg the Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Laborers, and all, to bestir themselves and put some plan of operations into practice. Let a fund be raised; let documents be prepared and published; let a committee of some kind be appointed; let a series of quiet meetings be held from time to time; and then let every man go to work as men should labor in such a cause. Absolutely, it will take less time to do all these things, than we are spending in talking about what shall be done! Come up to the work and push it fotward as we are wont to do other matters which we set about.

Well, says one of our ever-ready-in-every-good-work men, what of all these things shall we do first! *That* we will not say. Othersmore competentmust point it out. But we will tell you what you can do just now—buy a dollars' worth of this argument of Mr. BINGHAM'S and keep them on your desk. When a customer comes in from the country, give him a copy—it will cost you one cent—talk to him about it; ply him with reasons, why Western Pennsylvania should have this Road; show him that our kind friends over the Mountains do not see their own interest clearly, and ask him to use his influence with his neighbors in the cause. Why, if we get this Road, there is not a Drayman in the two cities, but will be repaid an hundred fold for every dollar he may give, or use, in disseminating information throughout the State. And if they are so much interested, how much more are others in in business, whether trading or manufacturing!

What have our contemporaries got to say about this matter?

IN THE SPIRIT OF PUNCH.—The following paragraph relative to the Oregon dispute, appears in Galignani's Messenger:—"Those who have not yet visited General Tom Thumb, are advised to take the earliest opportunity, as we learn, not without some alarm as well as regret, that the new President of the United States has signified to the General, that his services will be required at home, in case of a rupture with England!"—London paper.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL (61ST) CONVENTION OF PA.—THURSDAY.

After some preliminary business was transacted of no special interest, it was ordered that the next annual meeting be held in St. Andrev's Church, Phil, on the 3rd Tuesday in May, 1846, 5 o'clock P. M.

The hour for the Order of the Day—the election of a Bishop of Pennsylvania—having arrived, the members of the Convention knelt in silent and secret prayer to Almighty God, to beseech His aid and guidance on the important and solemn occasion.

The Secretary of the Convention, being called upon, reported that there were 79 Clergy on the List, of whom 76 were present, and entitled to vote, of which number 39 is a majority; that there were 105 churches entitled to Deputies, of which 92 had representations present, of which number 47 is a majority; that both orders had, a representation, therefore, of two thirds.

Tellers having been appointed, the first ballot was cast and counted: no choice. Rev. Drs. Bowman and Tyng were the principal candidates and received the following votes:

FIRST BALLOT.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, 37. Rev. Dr. Tying, 35.
Three Scattering.

SECOND BALLOT.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, 38. Rev. Dr. Tying, 35.
One Scattering.

There were 76 clergymen present entitled to vote. The Rev. Drs Bowman and Tying [2] did not vote. 39 votes were necessary to a choice. —So there was no choice.

DR. TYNG then rose and after a short address in which he stated that he did not desire the election, said his name was unalterably withdrawn.

A recess of half an hour was then taken. At one o'clock P. M. the clergy proceded to another ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, 38. Rev. T. M. Clark, 32.
" " A. Potter, 3. Rev. H. J. Morton, 1.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, 38. Rev. T. M. Clark, 33
" Dr. Alonzo Potter 2 " Dr. H. J. Morton 1.

There being no choice, the convention adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M. at which time the committee on the Bishop's salery reported and submitted three resolutions—that the salary ought not to be less than $35,000 per annum; applying the whole of the interest of the Episcopal fund toward the payment of the salary, and the Treasurer of the Fund was instructed to pay the Bishop so much of the collections in aid of that fund as necessary, until the interest of it would suffice.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, 39. Rev. T. M. Clarke, 33
" Dr. A. Potter, 1. " Dr. H. Morton. 1

So Dr. Bowman was declared to be nominated for the Episcopate. The Laity then proceeded to ballot to determine whether they would confirm the nomination.

FIRST BALLOT.

Ayes 39 churches. Nays 55 churches.

Two votes lost. So the nomination was not confirmed.

At 8 o'clock the Convention met again. Rev. M. Clark withdrew his name. Drs. Tyng and Bowman were again nominated. Two motions to adjourn were lost. Dr. Upfold offered a resolution a substitute for another, to the effect that a committee of six clergyman be appointed to nominate suitable persons to be balloted for a Bishop. It was adopted.

On a meeting of the convention the morning of Friday, two additional Clerical Delegates appeared and took their seats, making the number of votes necessary to a choice 40. The Convention proceeded to the

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Rev. Alonzo Potter received	47 votes
Rev. Horatio Potter,	17
Rev. Henry J. Morton,	14
Rev. Steven H. Tyng,	1
Rev. Samuel Bowman	2
Rev. Dr. Wainwright,	1
Rt. Rev. Bishop Freeman, (Miss.)	1
Blank,	1

The Rev. ALONZO POTTER, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belle Lettres in Union College, Shenectady, was declared to be nominated by the Clergy for the Episcopate of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

After this result was announced, the Rev. Dr. Potter was unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, every member of the Convention, both Clergy and Laity, voting for him.

A Committee was then appointed to inform the Rev. Dr. Potter of his election.

The Convention was still in session at noon ou Friday.

☞ We learn from the clerk of the steamer Lebanon, that the perpetrators of the murder of an old German and his son, near Fort Madison, a few days since, are Mormons. A sheriff and a posse of fifteen men came down from Fort Madison to Nauvoo on the Lebanon, for the purpose of arresting and carrying them back; when the boat left they had been arrested, and were undergoing an examination before a magistrate.

P. S. The men arrested, are two brothers by name of *Hodges*, one of them said to be an elder of the Mormon church.—*St. Louis New Era.*

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.—The Washington *Union* announces the receipt at Washington of public despatches from Texas which "remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States." A private letter from a high quarter, states that there is now no division in Texas upon the subject; and another from New Orleans says Gen. Houston assured Maj. Donelson, *by letter*, that he should not oppose it, and that he believed it would meet no obstacle from the government or people of Texas.—With the brilliant prospect of success thus opened, Major Donelson thought it his duty to retire from the country.

Another letter enters into details concerning the intrigues of the British and French which the *Union* thinks it best not to publish. The writer, however, expresses the belief that if President Jones had not summoned an extra session of Congress, violence might have usurped the place of the sober, determined purpose of the people.

Of this intelligence, the *Union* thus speaks, at the same time mentioning a rumor that had not yet reached this city:—

"With these letters before us from the highest authority, and of the latest dates, (as we believe,) we can attach no importance to the rumor which is wafted over the streets of Washington, that the people of Texas talk of holding a Convention, without waiting for Congress, to apprize us that *Mexico* threatens invasion and war, and *therefore* to call upon us to anticipate the progress of the means which we are already taking to effect annexation—and to send them arms and troops to assist in their defence."

The papers received at Washington, are said to confirm this intelligence in the most ample manner.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

☞ Having inserted the article alluded to in this "Correction," we copy it:

CORRECTION.—In a brief article, yesterday, mention was made of an interesting question concerning slavery in New Jersey, which was to be discussed before the Supreme Court of that State. In mentioning the time given to which slaves were held, the compositor made us say "the 4th of July, 1844," instead of which it should have been "the 4th of July, 1804.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Rochester Democrat states that Bishop DE LANCEY is improving slowly, and his friends entertain strong hopes that he will recover from the effects of his fall.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MONDAY, EVENING, 8 o'clock.

The Assembly met for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Hon. Walter Lowrie, the Corresponding Secretary, read extracts from the Annual Report, of which the following is a brief abstract.

Receipts, $82,672:84. Expenditures, $81,469:71.

Publications. The Missionary Chronicle, in Newspaper and Pamphlet forms: The Foreign Missionary, Annual Report of 1844; The Duty of Christians in relation to the Conversion of the World, &c.

New Missionaries: to China, five clergymen were sent during the year; to Western Africa, one; to the Indian tribes, two; to Texas, one.

Missions.—In Texas, four clergymen at as many places. Among the Iowa, Creek and Chippeway Indians, five clergymen, two teachers, one farmer; an important manual labor boarding school commenced among the Iowas, supported partly by their own funds; a similar institution commenced among the Creeks; 150 scholars at schools previously formed among these tribes; a church organized among the Creeks; about twenty members in the church among the Chippewas. In Western Africa: two colored clergymen among the colonists in Liberia; schools at Monrovia and Sinoe with 130 scholars; church at Monrovia of 35 members. Two clergymen, (one of them colored,) at two stations among the Kroos, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas; one American and two native teachers; boarding school of 40 scholars at Settra Kroo.

In *North India*, three separate miesions, the Lodiana, Allahabad, and Furrukhabad, with six stations; sixteen American clergymen and one native clergyman, ordained by the Presbytery of Furrukhabad in November last; one printer; one teacher, one female teacher, one native licentiate preacher, ten native Christian teachers and catechists, besides other native teachers and assistants; four printing presses, from which nearly 8,000,000 pages of the sacred Scriptures and other religious works were issued in four languages; schools at all the stations, viz, thirteen common day schools with 300 scholars; four boarding schools with about 200 pupils, mostly orphans, and all supported by the missions; four high schools, with about 300 scholars; churches at four stations, to which a number of converts were added during the year.—In *China*, three separate missions, with stations for the present at Macao Amoy, and Ningpo; seven clergymen, two physicians, one printer; printing press at Macao, with metallic types, in successful operation.

In Papal Europe, efforts are made to spread the Gospel, by means of a correspondence opened during the year with the Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva, and moneys have been remitted for that purpose.—Among the Jews a mission is proposed.

SUMMARY.—Missions in six general fields, viz: Texas, the Indian tribes, Africa, India, China and Europe; stations, 22, clergymen, or ordained ministers, 37, physicians, 2, printers, 2, teachers 5, native Christian licentiate, catechists, and teachers, 11; numerous native teachers and assistants; numerous schools, twelve churches; the statistics of European missions not included.

Mr. Lowrie accompanied his report with a statement, that since he had reached this city, he had received the painful intelligence of the destruction of the printing establishment in Lodiana, by fire. The loss is estimated at $10,000. He had also received another letter containing the gratifying intelligence, that one friend of the board had forwarded to them a letter, containing five One Thousand Dollar notes, to re-establish the press in that city.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Lowrie, Drs. McGill and Edgar, and Mr. Graves.

The Report was committed to a Committee and the Assembly adjourned.

We will publish an abstract of the proceedings on Tuesday, to-morrow, with the further proceedings on Wednesday and Thursday.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

GOOD NEWS FOR PITTSBURGH!

MESSRS. WHITE & HARRIS:—Annexed you will find part of an article I have extracted from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 16th inst., by which your readers will perceive that a law of great importance to this city has passed the New York Legislature. The leading article of your paper of this morning adverts to the increasing importance of the trade of the Allegheny River. Until within a few years back the region of country watered by the Allegheny and its tributaries was comparatively unknown. Its hidden treasures are daily developing; and the great measure which the keen sighted New Yorkers have undertaken will doubtless be prosecuted previously to completion, and *then* the importance of the Alleghenv to Pittsburgh and the Mississippi Valley will be seen, and appreciated. D.

May 21.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW YORK.—The New York and Erie Rail Road Bill, has finally become a law; and we most heartily congratulate the inhabitants of this city upon that event. By the synopsis of the law which we give below, it will be perceived that it is such an one as insures the construction of this all important work; and consequently, secures to this city for ever, the trade of the great West. With a Rail Road from this city to Lake Erie running through the Southern tier of Counties, we shall not only secure the entire trade of the West; but by being enabled to place merchandize on the banks of the Allegheny in mid winter, and upon the opening of that river in the month of February, land them in *Pittsburgh* one month before the opening of the Pennsylvania Canals—we at once secure for ever, the spring trade with the entire country bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—A REMEDY.

Messrs. Editors:—The utter uselessness of the so-called "Fire Proof Safes" was so well proved by the late fire, that one is forced to believe that no Safe of ordinary dimensions can be built capable of resisting the long-continued action of intense heat.

A remedy has suggested itself to me, at once simple, cheap and efficient. It is herewith made known for the benefit of the public, if the public sees fit to make use of it.

A common Safe, or for that matter an ordinary iron chest, can be made to sustain almost any degree of heat, for any length of time, by having a water pipe, like the common hydrant, carried into the building opening immediately over the Safe—this hydrant to be kept closed by wax or any other material that will melt or burn at a low temperature, so that long enough before the heat will have become intense enough to injure the Safe, the water from the hydrant will be let loose upon it, and flow over it, and thus prevent the possibility of injury by fire; the Safe of course should be placed in a niche of the wall, where the falling of the timbers will not injure it, or knock it out of its place.

Another method would be to let the Safe or chest sit on a trap door, fastened by some combustible material, and immediately under this trap door should be dug a tank or reservoir, in the cellar, full of water; so that when the materials with which the trap door is made fast become ignited, the safe will be let down and immersed in the tank, where heat to any degree could not affect it.

Other methods of applying water to the surface of Safes to prevent the action of heat on them or their contents, will suggest themselves to the mind of an ingenious mechanic. What I want is to call the attention of those to whom the matter is of importance. If one goes to the expense of purchasing a Safe, it is someth ng to have such a one as can be depended upon.

I know nothing of the secrets of Safe making, I only know the results of the experiment made on their fire-proof properties by the fire of the 10th of April. Of many that were thrown out into the streets for safety the contents were destroyed, and many others were literally burnt up. Immersed in water or with a stream of water running over their surface, no degree of heat could affect even the commonest kind of Safes. I have ventured to communicate this for your paper, as I know you take an interest in such matters. B. R. P.

The captains of vessels arrived at New York, speak of the immense fields of ice they encountered on the Banks. The Brittania made her passage among icebergs, and was detained nearly a day by them.

Four steamers leave England in July, for the United States—4th, 5th, 19th, and 26th.

MR. J. H. W. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was laboring at the last accounts in Mobile.

Pittsburgh covers an area of 150 acres, including the burnt district.—*Exchange paper.*

Foreign Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The New Reformation in Germany,

—Its Early History—Decree of Pope Leo X. concerning it—History to the Present Time—Circular of the Vicariat of Treves—Commencement of the Pilgrimages—condition of the Pilgrims—Miraculous cure of the Countess of Droste Visherung.

FRANKFORT ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 20, 1845.

The occurrences of the last six months, with regard to the "Holy Tunic" of Treves, and the consequences arising from its exhibition in the Cathedral of that place, have caused a sensation throughout Germany such as has not been felt for many years. The subject has assumed a far higher importance than was at first anticipated, and will hereafter become a permanent event in the history of Germany, if not a leading feature in that of the nineteenth century. You are perhaps in possession of some of the principal facts relating to it, but the whole is of so remarkable a character, bearing as it does such an influeuce on a powerful religious body, that I have endeavored in the following letters to make it as well known as it deserves to be. I have delayed this long, that the subject might assume a more settled and determined character, than, owing to its unexpected appearance, it first presented.

As the original cause of this movement was the *Holy Tunic of Treves*, or rather the consequences attendant upon its public exhibition, it may not be uninteresting to give the history of this article, according to a pamphlet published with the approbation of the Catholic Church of that place.

In the first place they refer to a tradition that the Empress Helena, after her journey into the Holy Land, about the close of the fourth century, came by means unknown in possession of the "holy unsewed Tunic" of Christ, which she presented to the Cathedral of Treves; the city being at that time the seat of the Roman government in Germany. It appears, however, that this is *only* a tradition, for the writer speaking of it, says: "It is not only possible, but rather probable, and indeed highly probable, that Helena found the sacred garment—the coat of the Savior—in the Holy Land, and brought it thither; therefore we are reasonably compelled, without the clearest proofs to the contrary, to believe that Christendom is still in possession of the holy relic." There seems, however, to have been no knowledge or account of the tunic till the year 1196, when the existence of it is said to have been made known by a letter of the Emperor Frederick I. to the Archbishop of Treves, in which he stated that the church of that place was in possession of the relic. On this point the pamphlet before me contains the following singular paragraph:—

"That no one knew where the tunic was, till John I. found it in the year 1196, does not conflict with our conviction, but must rather strengthen us in the knowledge of its genuineness. For since no one knew where it was, it must have lain concealed; so that the suspicion confutes itself, that the costly relic could have been counterfeited!"

From 1196 to 1512 it was not seen nor heard of, nor do we find any statement how it was preserved during these three centuries. In the latter year, the Emperor Maximilian I. visited Treves, on which occasion it was exposed to public homage. At the instigation of the Emperor, Pope Leo X. issued a bull, declaring an indulgence for all, who, "after they have previously truly repented and confessed their sins, or with the intention truly to repent and confess, visit Treves, to the worship of the holy tunic, in the Cathedral, and give a *pious assistance* to the same."

During the sixteenth century, it appears to have been exhibited four or five times, and afterward, to escape danger from the ravages of the Thirty Years' War, taken to Cologne, whence, in 1635, it was again brought back. From this time till 1792, it was exposed to view several times, and more than once obliged to be carried to Ehrenbreitstein as a place of safety." While Germany was overrun by the French troops under Napoleon, it led a kind of wandering existence between Ehrenbreistein, Bamberg, Augsburgh and Nassau. But this was done secretly, as there is no mention of its having been seen during the whole time. Finally, in 1810, it was brought back to Treves, and on the eighth of July received by the whole city. The history says: "Tears flowed from all eyes; every one held this day far the most blissful in his whole life, and blessed the originators of it." Since then, not much was heard of it till 1812, when the present Bishop Arnoldi of Treves met with Prince Metternich in Coblentz, and in the course of conversation the latter spoke of having in his possession the holy nail, which he intended to present to the Cathedral!—Therefore the Bishop determined to expose the tunic simultaneously with the reception of the nail.

The writer says on this subject, "But the promised gift of the holy nail has not yet been fulfilled, although confidence in the word of the Prince does not permit us to give up the hope. Since, however, for this year (1844) the gift could no longer be expected, the Bishop determined, without consideration on the same, to gratify the general desire for the exhibition of the Holy Tunic."

Accordingly, on the 6th of July last, a circular was issued by the General Vicariat of Treves, with the sanction of the Bishop, appointing the 18th of August for the commencement of the spectacle. In the beginning of this circular it is distinctly stated that the decree of Leo X, viz: that those who should visit Treves for the worship of the Tunic, and at the same time give a *pious assistance*, should be granted an indulgence for their sins, would still be in full virtue. The whole article gives principally directions for the manner of conducting the processions, and the order to be observed during their sojourn. The Priests were ordered to recommend to those of their congregation who should join in pilgrimage, a quiet retiring conduct and the most perfect subjection to the general orders which had been issued. The 14th section of this proclamation is as follows: "The Priests are desired as much as possible to take care that the Believers have opportunity to receive the sacrament of repentance, before their departure on the pilgrimage; since the father Confessors of the city of Treves, who will be otherwise engaged, cannot possibly fulfil the wants of the pilgrims in this respect." If this sacrament be the pardon for their sins, which they were to receive on account of the pilgrimage, it is very much on the principle of Leo X's indulgences beforehand for sins to be committed.

According to this circular, the exhibition of the holy tunic was opened on the 18th of August under imposing ceremonies, and the throng of pilgrims streamed like a tide into Treves. The Rhine and Moselle Gazette, published there, describes the arrival of the first bodies under salutes from the cannon and the chiming of bells in all the churches.—The entrance to the Cathedral was guarded by policemen, and mounted dragoons rode through the streets to preserve order, while within, a voluntary band of citizens presided. Entrance was denied to no one of whatever belief, and it appears from the Police Record that no less than 20,000 passed through the first day. The Landrath of Treves desired both strangers and residents to withhold all discussion on religious subjects and opinions. A great banner, with a cross upon it, was hoisted to the top of the Cathedral spire, amid the ringing of bells and the shouts of the multitude, that the pilgrims might behold afar off, the end of their journey. The bodies as they came in sight of this, struck up the grand hymn of *hosanna in excelsis*.

The tunic itself is described by eye-witnessess, as a plain garment, five feet long, and between three and four feet wide, with short arms. "The threads appear strong and new, and so artfully joined together that the eye can scarcely decide whether it is woven or knitted with a needle. The color cannot be distinctly given; sometimes it appears purple, sometimes brown, and again yellow." It may not be amiss to state that the Cathedral of Argenteuil in France possesses a mantle which they say is the real tunic of Christ. It is said to have been presented by Charlemagne, and displays a greater list of wonders which it has performed than even that of Treves.—There are also several others in different parts of Europe.

The amount of visiters increased continually. As many of them came a long distance they underwent no small privations in the accomplishment of their design. Many were very poor—so poor, indeed, that they were obliged to take their articles of clothing, &c. to pawnbrokers in order to procure the money indispensable to the journey, which they otherwise would not at all have been able to obtain, and to give a "pious assistance" to the church which needed it much less than themselves. The Saxon Fatherland Gazette says: "These pilgrimages of countless individuals, directly from the farmers and working classes, take place now in the harvest time, in which every day brings them a double loss. First, nothing is earned; second, they consume. As to what degree of morality is observed by such processions, where hundreds of persons of both sexes lodge together in barns and even on the earth, the Police can give the best information."

By the 1st September, 250,000 pilgrims had passed through the Cathedral. Three hundred prisoners were taken from the House of Correction in a body, accompanied by guards to see it If these men were absolved from sin by their offering, why were they again incarcerated? About this time another event occurred, which for a while tended still more to increase the flame of fanaticism. A young lady, the Countess of Droste-Vischerung, having suffered some years from an affection of the limbs which rendered her unable to walk, after two or three seasons ineffectually spent at the baths, came at length to Treves. Having been taken to the Cathedral, she prostrated her self before the tunic, touched it and prayed To the surprise of the bystanders, she made a sudden effort, stood up, and was able to walk, though with much pain. This was looked upon as a direct miracle, worked by the miraculous powers of the holy garment. Her crutches were hung up in the Cathedral beside it, and she went to the baths of Kreuznacht, to complete the cure. From this place, a correspondent of the Elberfeld Gazett writes: "Her crutches hang truly in the dome at Treves, but she is now rather carried than led, by two men, who hold her under the arms so that she only touches the ground with her toes. The physician has advised her to get a new pair of crutches made, otherwise her misfortune will only be agravated." But perhaps an extract from the statement of her physician will best explain the whole affair:

"She had the conviction she might find help in Treves. In the religious ecstacy, prostrated in fervent prayer before the high altar, she made in this belief of the operation of a higher Power, a powerful exertion of strength with the disabled limb; the sinews parted and the leg was extended. She can walk, but truly with pain. That which the cutting of the sinew effects in such cases without pain, happened in a forcible manner, as it was formerly done by machines, before the cutting of the sinew was discovered."

This statement however did not appear till after the time for exhibiting the tunic had expired, and the many exaggerated accounts of the wonder during that time induced many sick and disabled persons to go to unavailing trouble and expense, in the hope of obtaining similar marvelous relief. T.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Sixth Anniversary.

Receipts of the Society for the past year, $15,968.
Expenditures 9,900

As follows—in Canada $1,248; in Spain $446; for Printing 2,079; Salaries &c, $3,275, which including some other expenses, leaves a balance in the Treasury of $160. It is stated if the income of the Canada missions be included, the receipts of the Society would amount to 18,744. Of the funds of the society a great portion has been expended in France and Belgium—much has been done in Italy and Switzerland. There are now from 75 to 80 laborers in these countries. In the cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Cairo, Hamburg, &c., Tract agents, Colporteurs have done great benefit.—In Italy the success has not been so encouraging; what is done there is through the agents in Geneva.—The society is only six years old, and has already in the field over 100 laborers engaged in the work of propogating Evangelical truth in countries nominally Christian. In Catholic countries much good has been done, and a mild and forbearing spirit is practised in all their efforts.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Eleventh Anniversary.

The receipts during the past year had been $8,556, $2532 of which were the proceeds of the Anti-Slavery Standard, $5,803 were for donations, and $160 from the sale of tracts. Expenses $8,445; 4,620 expenses of the Standard, $142 for collecting agents, and 442 for the publication of tracts. A large debt had been extinguished, and there remained no unsettled account or outstanding claim against the Society.

It was put to a vote in Boston, on Monday, whether or not that city should have pure fresh water, *a la Croton*. It was decided in the negative by 3,990 to 3,690—majority against fresh water, 300.

Pittsburgh covers more than 150 acres, excluding the burnt district.

SELLERS'
MUCH USED AND HIGHLY POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!!—Their efficacy for effecting a cure of he diseases specified, is so well authenticated and attested by credible witnesses, as to remove all doubt respecting their utility, even from the most incredulous; and folly to establish the fact that they possess *the most efficacious, reliable and valuable medicenal qualities* of any medicines with which the present age abounds. We therefore invite all who need the assistance of these medicines, to satisfy themselves by giving them a fair trial.

Sellers' great remedy for Liver Complaint

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Sir—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint for a out two years, for which I tried every remedy recommended, without any sensible relief, until I tried your Liver Pills, two boxes of which entirely cured me, since which my health has been much improved, and I firmly believe that when the directions are strictly followed, they cannot fail to cure. J. W. POPE.
Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1844.

Sellers' Vermifuge, the best in the world.

Attention is asked to the following stat ment of a graduated Physician:

Gallipolis, April 1, 1844.

This certifies that I have kept on hand and used in my practice, R. E. SELLERS' VERMIFUGE, for the two past years. I am confident in saying that it has not failed, in a single instance, to relieve children and adults troubled with worms; in many instances it has brought away large quantities. I am very confident it is the best worm medicine in use. All that is required to give it reputation in any family is to give it a fair trial.

H. R. WILSON, M. D.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
No. 125 Smithfield st., 3 doors from Liberty st.
Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. may21

SPANG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, STEEL, BOILER IRON, &c.
WAREHOUSE NO. 12, WATER ST.,
About two squares below their old stand.

OUR Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Steel works not having been injured by the late fire, are now in full operation, and much of our manufactured stock having been saved in good order, untouched by fire, we are now ready to fill the orders of our friends and customers as usual. ap25 d&wtf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS,
AT PITTSBURGH.
DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Tolinferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone. The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
may3-d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, May 16th, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, the 16th June next.

The account of Thomas Miller and William Watt, Executors of the estate of John Watt, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of James Scott and Andrew Bedell, Executors of the estate of Abner Bedell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of Elizabeth Charles and Isaac Charles, Administrators of the estate of Elisha Charles, late of Findley township, deceased.

Account of Enoch Dice and Christian Snively, Executors of the estate of Peter Dice, late of Plum township, deceased.

Account of William Anderson, Administrator of the estate of Harmar Fisher, deceased.

Account of John McCloskey, Executor of the estate of Samuel Rankin, late of Robinson township, deceased.

Supplementary, separate and individual account of John Pearce and John Keown, Executors of the estate of Obadiah Pearce, late of Pine township, deceased.

Supplementary and final account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.

Account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, Late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Magdaline Wilhelm, Administratrix of the estate of Mathias Wilhelm, late of the City of Pittsburgh deceased.

Supplementary and final account of Edmund Thomas, surviving Administrator of the estate of Samuel N. Munn, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased.

Supplementary and final account of Felix Curran, Administrator of the estate of Patrick Murphy, late of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of William Snee, Administrator of the estate of John Snee, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

Account of James Carter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Thomas Redgate, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of Mary Marsh, Executrix of the estate of John Marsh, late of Robinson township, deceased.

Account of James Carothers and Thomas Davidson, Executors of the estate of John Kennedy, late of Peebles Township, deceased.

Account of Samuel Stewart and Patrick Dunlavy, Executors of the estate of David McCrory, late of Fayette township, deceased.

Supplementery account of John Caldwell and Benjamin Darlington, Administrators of the estate of Alisha Way, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of James Gardner, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Gilmore, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of James Morrow, one of the Executors of the estate of James Morrow, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of Robert Hilands and John Plankinton, Executors of the estate of Eli Plankinton, late of Ross township, deceased.

Account of Rober; McCracken and William Rodgers Guardians of the estate of the minor children of Samuel Kirkpatrick, deceased.

Account of Richard Gray, Guardian of the estate of Mary C. Way, and Paul A. Way, minor children of Abisha Way, deceased.

Account of Edward Arthurs, Guardian of Jane Montgomery, deceased, (daughter of Samuel Montgomery, late of Pine township, deceased.)

may16d1&wlt P. A. MADERIA, Register.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, 60 acres of land, about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power, and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr, also two bolts and three elevators, with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard, the above in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. An undisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will sell on exceedingly accommodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.
Beaver County, Hanover Township. may26-w3t*

GREAT BARGAINS.
WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Machinery, Eastern made, in excellent order, is offered for sale, at very reduced prices, at the Ross Factory, Steubenville, lately owned by Wells, Henry & Co. It consists, principally, of
1 section of Cards, with Condensers,
1 Jack, 140 spindles—1 Mule, 240 spindles,
24 Power Looms,
1 Bobbin Machine—Turning & Rolling do.
30 Steel Reeds, assorted—Cast Iron Kettles,
Warping and Beeming Machine,
Copper Kettles, Blue Vats Reeds, Wheels, Swifts, &c
Enquire of ROBERT HANLIN, Agent